THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI—No. 20. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

BUCHU.

From Dispensatory of the United States.

(Diosma Crenata.)

BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.

Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

Buchu Leaves are generally stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains, Bedwetting in children.

In Affections Peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuation, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous Depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc. etc.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is Diuretic and BLOOD PURIFYING, and cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, etc.

SOLD AT HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

And by Druggists everywhere.

Price, $1·25 per bottle, or six for $6·50.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

Take no other. Beware of Counterfeits.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrappers, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War in Paraguay—Fall of Villeta—A Bloody Engagement—The New American Minister.

The New York *Tribune's* correspondence from Buenos Ayres (Dec. 17) is to the following effect:—

The most important event of the past month has been the capture of the Paraguayan stronghold of Villeta by the allies, news of which event was received here a few days ago. From the accounts that have come to hand this success has been dearly won. The possession of Villeta was not gained by a single battle, but by a series of sanguinary fights extending over a period of six days. On the 5th of December the allies passed over to the left bank of the Paraguay and commenced their advance upon Villeta; but early on the morning of the 6th they were attacked by a force of 6000 Paraguayans under the immediate command of Lopez himself, and a murderous engagement ensued, in which both sides suffered heavy losses. On the most moderate calculation, the total killed amounted to 3000, and the losses in Brazilian officers were very considerable. Caxias had one horse killed under him, and another wounded; General Machado was killed; Argollo dangerously wounded, besides six colonels and about sixty officers placed *hors de combat*. The Paraguayans were eventually repulsed. Lopez retiring within the fortifications with the main body of his forces. The next day there was another sharp fight with a portion of the Paraguayan army. On the 9th Caxias ordered a general advance on the heights of Villeta, when another bloody battle took place, the Brazilians losing 600 men in killed; but the heights were at length carried at the point of the bayonet. On the 12th Caxias again pushed on to a place called Ivaby, an ugly pass a little beyond Villeta, where the Paraguayans had made a stand. The Brazilian cavalry, flushed with victory, charged in splendid style, took the pass, with the guns mounted, and thus completed the capture of Villeta, and freed the road to Angostura. An official telegram from Marshal Caxias states that in this last fight 10 pieces of artillery and 500 prisoners, among them many staff officers, were captured by the Allies. Other advices are to the effect that the enemy's loss, on the whole, is 6000 men in killed and wounded, and that not a man of those who garrisoned Villeta escaped, except Lopez and his body-guard. But this must be taken with reserve. Lopez is believed to have retreated towards Luque, in the interior. It was expected that the Allies would move upon the fortress of Angostura on the 13th of December. With the fall of that place the river will be open to navigation, and with the assistance of the iron-clads there will be no difficulty in occupying Asuncion. The news of the victories was received here with great popular rejoicings, and it is generally believed that the war draws to an end; but there are not a few who fear that these sanguine anticipations of its speedy termination are doomed to be disappointed. Angostura being a place of great natural advantages for defense, and being strongly fortified, tidings of the result of the meditated attack upon it are awaited with much anxiety.

Marshal Caxias has addressed a despatch to the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs relative to the correspondence which ex-Minister Washburn caused to be published, treating of the alleged conspiracy against Lopez and the acts of violence said to have been committed by the Paraguayan Government in connection with that affair. The Marshal denies that the letters quoted by the Paraguayan ministers, Berges and Caraveras, were written by him, and says that in his opinion such depositions as are given in the correspondence implicating him in the alleged conspiracy were either never made, or that they were extorted from the deponents by means of the most barbarous cruelty and tortures. He adds that upon his arrival at the theatre of war he saw that the Allies could not possibly obtain advantages in the conflict to which they were pledged, unless by means of arms, and that although in any other country he would not have hesitated to promote a reaction among the people against the enemy, he was all along convinced it would be useless to make such an attempt in Paraguay.

General McMahon, the newly-accredited United States Minister to Paraguay, after spending a short time in this city, left for Asuncion, in company with the American Admiral, on the 23d ult. It is rumored that he is expected to return here this week, which leads to the supposition that he has not been successful in his mission. Masterman and Bliss are reported alive and well.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A Sensation in Actual Life—A Mysterious Crime Committed Seventeen Years Ago.

The following account of a mysterious murder, committed seventeen years ago, and the recent discovery of the murderer, is given by the London *Daily News*. It would furnish a wonderful theme for elaboration as a sensational novel of the period:—

"The lapse of seventeen years and a half has not erased from the recollection of the inhabitants of the city of Norwich the frightful sensation which they experienced in the year of the Great Exhibition. On Saturday, the 21st of June, 1851, a young man named Johnson was out walking in a lane about a mile from Norwich, accompanied by his dog. The dog was ranging a neighboring plantation, and found there a piece of carrion, which he brought out on the road, and with which he immediately ran home. On Johnson's arrival at home he was horrified to see that the piece of flesh the animal had found was a human hand. He at once gave notice to the police, and the plantation was thoroughly searched, and several other pieces of flesh were found. On the next day, Sunday, a foot was found in the plantation, and some of the vertebra were discovered hidden in a sawpit. A black striped waistcoat, some cotton waste, such as is used in cleaning machinery, but smeared with blood, and a roller such as is used by the Norwich weavers, were also found.

"On succeeding days other parts were discovered—now in a field on one side of the town, then in an entirely opposite direction; and at length the whole district was searched, the rivers were dragged, and small pieces of human flesh, evidently carved in slices from a body, were found almost everywhere. Eight days after the first discovery, portions of the viscera were found in a sewer, cut up into pieces three inches long; the pelvis had been previously discovered, a leg bone picked up, and a black velvet bonnet, which had evidently been the property of a person in respectable circumstances, found in the Yare. On one occasion parts of the body were found in spots which had previously been carefully searched—and it was evident that they had been placed there since the first discovery. Some of the pieces had been soaked in water; traces of deodorizing liquid were found in others, and, though no part of the body could be restored sufficiently to allow of an inquest being held, many of the scattered parts thus brought together again fitted sufficiently to show that they had formed portions of one organization. It was said by the doctors that the body was that of a female from sixteen to twenty-six; that she had been dead a fortnight, and that she was in good health when death seized her. It was concluded by the police and by the public that a murder had been committed; that the murderer had taken this strange method of disposing of the body bit by bit, and that he was actually at his work still disposing of it in out-of-the-way places after the discovery had been made, and while the search was diligently going on.

"The authorities were convinced that a murder had been committed, and, as usual in such cases, they received numerous applications and inquiries from persons whose friends were missing, but they entirely failed either to identify the body or to discover a trace of the murderer. At one period of the investigations a young man, who had been heard to make a mysterious observation on the murder, was arrested as an accessory; but the evidence against him amounted to nothing, and he was discharged, though the police kept a watchful eye upon him till they, in common with the public, forgot the matter. The people were not long in forgetting it.

"The authorities, however, believing that 'murder will out,' kept the evidences of the crime in spirits of wine, that they might be forthcoming whenever they might be wanted. It was believed that a murder had been committed, and that a young woman was the victim; but only one thing was held to be satisfactorily proved, and that was that the murdered female was not an inhabitant of Norwich at the time of her decease.

"Seventeen years and a half passed by, and not a ray of light had been thrown upon the mystery up to Saturday last. On that day a telegram from London informed the Norwich magistrates that a respectable inhabitant of their city had made a voluntary confession that he had murdered his wife on the 15th of June, 1851, by cutting her throat; that the body was cut up, and some portions preserved in spirits; and that they would know all about it at Norwich. This precisely tallies with the facts of the half-forgotten mystery. The date is six days before the first discovery of the hand by Mr. Johnson's dog, and accords singularly with the guess which the medical men made during the succeeding week as to the time which had elapsed since the body was alive and healthy.

"It is at once admitted by those who were concerned in the investigation that nobody suspected Sheward. A quiet, inoffensive, and respectable citizen, he was going about among them, actually disposing of the mangled pieces of his wife's body, while they were discussing what the frightful mystery could mean. How it came about that the disappearance of Mrs. Sheward was never marked, or that, being marked, it was satisfactorily accounted for to her friends and neighbors, does not yet appear. At the time he seems to have given it out that she was gone on a journey, and to have been believed at once. But how did he account for her non-return? Did he give it out that she had died on her journey, or that she had made one of those sensational disappearances of which we often hear? He seems at any rate to have lived free from all suspicion, and as he spoke of this victim as his first wife, it is to be presumed that he even married again, and carried his frightful secret all through the festivities of a bridal.

"How it was that nobody ever put together the two facts of Mrs. Sheward's disappearance and the finding of a female body, and how the authorities arrived at the misleading certainty that nobody living in Norwich had been slain, remains to be seen. A respectable women certainly disappeared just at the time that the remains of one were found; it was understood that her husband said she was gone on a long journey, and he was believed. She never came back, and no inquiry was made, but whatever tale her husband told was again taken on trust; and it now turns out that the husband was the murderer for whom the police were searching, and that the hideous relics in their hands were all that remained of one who had been their neighbor and friend."

THE LINCOLN ASSASSINATION.

The Confessions of Arnold and Atzerodt.

The recent publication in the *American* of the confessions of Atzerodt and Arnold has attracted great attention, and have been copied in all the leading papers of the country. We stated at the time of their publication that copies of these confessions had been in the hands of the Government from the time of their being made, and that the trial of John H. Surratt being abandoned, we now felt at liberty to publish them for the general information of the public, the originals, in the handwriting of the prisoners, being our possession. We also thought that, in view of the announced intention of Surratt to publish an autobiography, in which he will doubtless attempt to clear himself of all participation in the assassination, that the testimony of Atzerodt, made voluntarily a few hours before his execution, was specially important.

The Baltimore *Sun*, which has been the special champion of Surratt, the Surratt family, and all connected directly or indirectly with the assassination, copied from our columns the confession of Arnold, but failed to publish that of Atzerodt. The confession of Atzerodt implicated Surratt not only in the assassination, but in all the plots of the assassins, which was doubtless the cause of the *Sun* passing it over with merely an allusion of its being confused and uncertain on this point. As to their publication at this time, the *Sun* adds, "With what motive no one need care to inquire," whilst the Philadelphia *Press* imputes their publication to a desire to create sympathy for the prisoners at the Dry Tortugas, and encourage President Johnson in his evident intention to pardon them. The *Press* even goes further than this, and very foolishly contends that the confessions are forgeries, gotten up for the purpose, and that "they are designed to draw off attention from the real crime and its perpetrators, and substitute a clouded comprehension of what actually took place."

As to the confessions themselves, we have known their existence and been aware of their contents from the day they were taken, and have several times applied for permission to publish them. This, however, could not be obtained until a few days since, when we immediately laid them before the public.

The confession of Atzerodt, which the *Sun* declined to publish, the New York *Times* says must explode like a bombshell in Surratt's little project of exculpating himself. Made voluntarily in his cell the night before his execution, this confession may be regarded as void of interested motives in what it tells against Surratt—testimony quite different from that of the latter gentleman's 'forthcoming biography,' which, as we are told, is to be irresistible by its "evident candor."

Arnold's testimony (he is now at the Dry Tortugas, being acquitted of direct participation in the murder of President Lincoln) is less damaging. It only goes to show that Surratt was John W. Booth's confidant and "pal:"—

> "He was always pressed with business with a man, unknown to us then, by the name of John Surratt; most of his (Booth's) time was spent with him. We were left entirely in the dark. * * * * We thus lived for nearly two months, seeing him perhaps three or four times during the week, and, when seen, always but for a short time, having still pressing business always on hand, viz: to see John Surratt."

This confession was made voluntarily four days after the assassination.

Atzerodt's confession is more pointed. "I had not seen John Surratt," he says, "for about eight days before the murder. Booth told me a few days before the murder that he was in Washington." Afterwards, on the same subject, he adds:—

> "Booth told me that Surratt was in the Herndon House. On the night of the murder, the 14th of April, we were not altogether at the Herndon House. Booth told me Surratt was to help at the box; that he expected others in the box. Booth went from the Herndon House down Ninth street. The words of Booth were:—'I saw Surratt a few moments ago.' All the parties appeared to be engaged at something on that night, and were not together."

We have no doubt that Surratt will make all this quite clear in his "forthcoming biography." Meanwhile, however, it will give him a chance to exercise his ingenuity, in order that he may contribute to what Commissioner Ould calls "the truth of history."—*Baltimore American and Gazette of yesterday.*

HESTER VAUGHAN.

Governor Geary's Recent Statement Relative to Her Case.

The New York *World* of this morning says:—It turns out at last that Governor Geary's reply to the New York Hester Vaughan meeting was an apocrypha to conceal Philadelphian brotherly indifference. His statement was not true that any interest had been shown in her case by Philadelphia men, women, or children, who yet swarmed like bees about the brutal black ravisher confined in the same city. Two women, and two only, visited Hester Vaughan before the New York meeting, and one of these was Susan A. Smith, M. D., to whom, as she herself alleges, no confession of guilt was ever made by Hester, though we were told, when the Governor tried to shield Philadelphia with his apocryphal statements, that confession had been made to Dr. Smith and Governor Geary's private secretary. Hester Vaughan denies to Dr. Susan A. Smith that she ever confessed guilt to anybody, and asserts her innocence now as she always has done. It appears that Governor Geary himself is now to be hanged.

NEW ZEALAND.

Terrible Atrocities of the Savages—The Massacre of Settlers.

The New Zealand papers give detailed accounts of the dreadful massacre of settlers, including men, women, and children, and a number of friendly natives, in a night attack on the settlement of Matawhero, Poverty Bay, by a party of the Hau Haus, who recently made their escape from the Chatham Islands.

On the 10th of November they suddenly attacked the settlement at Matawhero, near Turanganui, in Poverty Bay, the place where Captain Cook first landed in New Zealand. At 3 o'clock in the morning the Hau Haus attacked Major Biggs' house. The Major, hearing a noise outside, went to the door to see who was there. The reply was a volley, which, however, only wounded the Major. He called out to awaken his family, and told them to run for their lives, as the house was attacked by Hau Haus. One little boy, Charlie, managed, by crawling underneath the verandah boards, to escape out into the flax in the immediate neighborhood of the house, from whence he saw the whole proceedings. Major Biggs was held down on the ground while they smashed his head in with their muskets, Mrs Biggs being held near and forced to see the brutality. She, a baby, and the nurse were subsequently murdered. The boy Charlie managed to escape to a house a short distance off, where Mrs. Bloomfield, the widow of a captain in the army, with her four children, was living, and, giving the alarm, the inmates immediately ran for their lives to the redoubt at Turanganui. Other residents were not so fortunate. Mr. Wilson's house was attacked, and he, his wife, and four children were murdered. House after house was thus visited by these savages and destroyed, the inmates being put to death in many instances with frightful tortures. A Mrs. Mann was dragged by the hair of her head outside her house and then burnt to death. Some few of the settlers managed to escape to Turanganui, from whence they went in two small coasting craft, which happened to pass the bay at the time, to Napier and Auckland.

The following is a list of the murdered, so far as known:—

Major Biggs, wife, child, and servant, 4; Captain Wilson, four children, and a man servant, 6; Messrs. Dodd and Peppard and two men servants, 4; Mr. Padbury, 1; Mr. Cadle; 1; Mr. Mann, wife, and child, 3; Lieutenant Walsh, wife, and child, 3; Mr. McCulloch, wife, child, and niece, 4; two of Mr. Goldsmith's children, 2; Mr. Rathbone, 1; Mr. R. Newnham, wife, child, and man servant, 4; friendly natives, about 20.

Every house in the settlement was destroyed, crops, stock, and everything gone; in fact, one of the most prosperous little settlements on the East coast has thus been blotted out of the map.

Those who have escaped have done so in a state of perfect destitution. One poor woman, the wife of Captain Wilson, after being stabbed seven or eight time with a bayonet, and left lying senseless, and it was supposed dead, managed, when the fiends had left her house, to crawl into a neighboring swamp and hide herself. She was, with the exception of her night dress, completely without clothing, and so she remained for seven or eight days. One of her little children, a noble little fellow only eight years old, who had managed to escape from the house, found her thus on the evening of the massacre, and kept her alive on eggs which he hunted about for. At length, after making several ineffectual attempts, he succeeded in reaching Turanganui, a distance of seven miles, across a country that he had never before travelled. Here he found Captain Westrupp and a small guard, besides some of the settlers who had escaped to the redoubt, and assistance was immediately sent out to the poor lady, who was sent down to Napier, and is now so far recovered as to be out of danger.

INCIDENTS OF THE MASSACRE.

Goldsmith, a stockman on Captain Read's station, heard firing at an early hour on Tuesday morning, in the direction of Mr. Mann's house, and saddling a horse, at once galloped off to the spot. Coming suddenly upon the house he beheld a most dreadful spectacle. The Hau Hau demons were dragging Mrs. Mann out of the door by the hair of the head, and striking her, and upon getting her outside they were proceeding to set fire to her clothes, when some of them catching sight of Goldsmith, made a spring at the bridle of his horse. Goldsmith, however, being an excellent rider, put spurs to his horse and rode right over some of the wretches.

The losses sustained by station-holders and settlers by this bloody foray will probably be most extensive.

A careful search was rewarded by the discovery of the bodies of the native scouting parties, all fearfully and brutally misused. Poor Karaitiana had been tomahawked, and his heart and liver torn out and probably eaten; he was split open as a butcher opens a sheep. All the bodies were stripped naked.

SOMETHING NEW.

A Boston Molasses Ship.

A few weeks since we stated that the Atlantic Works, of East Boston, were building an iron brig designed to carry molasses in bulk, and have now to report that she will be launched from the Glendon Rolling Mills Wharf, on Saturday forenoon at high water. She is 130 feet long on the keel, 140 on deck, has 27 feet breadth of beam, 11 feet depth of hold, and will register about 356 tons. Her dead rise at half floor is 8 inches, and she has sufficient swell and sheer to impart an air of lightness to her general outline. All her accommodations are on deck, and consist of a trunk cabin, a house for the crew, galley, and some small storerooms, leaving the hold entirely clear for cargo. Her ribs are of angle iron, 3 by 3 inches and three-eighths of an inch thick, with reverse bars of 2½ by 2½ and 5 16ths of an inch thick, and are 21 inches apart. The floors are 18 inches deep, the stem and sternpost are solid, and the plating varies from 9-16ths to three-eighths of an inch in thickness, closely riveted with Pembroke iron.

She has seven circular tanks secured on an iron platform and braced from the sides, and these are all connected with one another in such a manner that they can be either united or disconnected at pleasure. Their combined capacity is 90,000 gallons. On the top of each there is a turret to allow for expansion, and also over each there is a hatchway, so that they can be examined around, above and below, at at all times. She has a powerful steam pump by which to discharge, and it is estimated that in six hours her cargo can be pumped out. At the place where she will discharge in Boston there is a tank to receive her cargo. The saving in casks, cooperage, and leakage will be very great, and in the course of a few voyages will make up the difference in the expense of such a vessel compared with one of wood.

Besides the tanks, she has considerable space in the wings and in the ends to stow any outward cargo that may be required to ballast her, and even if the experiment of carrying molasses should fail, still the tanks can be taken out without difficulty, and she will even then be none the less a serviceable vessel. But we do not believe the experiment will fail, but on the contrary will be entirely successful, and that after she has made a few voyages others will be built like her.

She is brig rigged, is a good-looking vessel, and we have no doubt will prove a swift sailer. Captain Havener, who is well acquainted with the Cuba trade, commands her, and she is owned by Messrs. Nash, Spaulding & Co. She has been rightly named the *Novelty*, for she is the only vessel of the kind in the country.—*Boston Traveller.*

Sandwich Islands—A "Power" Behind the Throne.

The Boston correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* writes as follows:—

"There are thousands of men in Boston who are not aware that there is in existence here a Hawaiian club. It was formed four years ago and numbers forty-six members, all of whom are residents of the 'Hub,' and have resided at the Sandwich Islands. Its President resided there twenty years. The main object of this club seems to be to keep Secretary Seward and certain members of Congress posted in regard to the commercial and political affairs of the islands. The club is really a 'power behind the throne' in all matters in Congress pertaining to the proposed annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States, or of reciprocity with this Government. It has thrice the power of a female lobbyist in making its voice potent. If reciprocal relations of a liberal nature can be established between the two countries, the club say that annexation is sure to follow. Every man of any prominence at the islands is in continual correspondence with the club, and Charles Sumner draws on it frequently for certain information."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The State Legislature—The Democratic Senators Still Hold Out—Gold Discoveries in the West.

Financial and Commercial

FROM HARRISBURG.

No Quorum in the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 23.—The Senate was called to order, and after prayer, Mr. Graham moved to adjourn until Monday morning at 11 o'clock. There not being a quorum present, the Democrats all having absented themselves for the purpose of preventing a quorum, and thus deferring the bill extending the term of Receiver of Taxes Peltz. It is understood that no business will be transacted on Monday, the motion of Mr. Graham being made and carried only to conform to the requirements of the rule of the Senate on that point.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Discovery of a Valuable Gold Mine—Railroad Consolidation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—A valuable gold mine has been discovered at Pocatillo, Utah. Several working tests made of the ore yielded rates varying from $3000 to $12,000 to the ton. It is pronounced one of the most valuable mines in that section.

Jay Gould, W. B. Shattuck, A. J. Day, and other railroad officials, are in the city on business connected with the consolidation of routes from St. Louis to New York via Cincinnati. Trains will soon be so run as to make the time between here and New York 44 hours.

FROM MAINE.

Terrible Accident in Falmouth.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PORTLAND, Jan. 23.—A terrible accident occurred in the neighboring town of Falmouth yesterday. A man named Swett was cutting trees, when the axe glanced and buried itself in the body of a lad named Marston, killing him almost instantly. They were alone, and Swett was so horror struck that he went into convulsions. He was found writhing in the snow in that condition, and the dead body of the lad near by, the liver protruding from the wound. It is feared that Swett will also die from the effects of the shock.

Pigeon-Shooting Matches.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—John Taylor, of Jersey City; Mills Johnson, of New Jersey, and Edward Tucker, of Providence, shot a sweepstakes match of pigeons for $400 yesterday afternoon, at Riverside Park, 35 birds each, which was won by Tucker, who killed 26 birds, Taylor 25, and Johnson 24. After this a match of 17 birds was shot by Ira Paine, of New York, and Robert Nye, of Boston, which was won by Nye, who killed 14 birds, his opponent killing 13. A large company was present.

Weston's Progress.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Jan. 23.—Weston, the pedestrian, arrived here last night at 11·30, making good time. He came from Little River last night, which is 52 miles from here. He will go to Alfred to-day.

Shipment of Specie.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The Ville de Paris, sailing for Europe to-day, takes out in specie $650,000. The City of Antwerp takes $155,000. Total shipments, $805,000.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 23—A. M.—Consols, 93¼ for money and account. U. S. 5-20s, 75⅞. Stocks steady; Erie 26¼; Illinois Central, 93.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23—A. M.—Cotton easier, but not lower; middling uplands, 11⅝@11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾@11⅞d. The sales will probably reach 12,000 bales. Flour, 26@26s. 6d.; Turpentine, 30s.; other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 23—A. M.—Common Rosin, 6s. 3d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 23—P. M.—Closing prices:—Consols, 93⅞ for money and account; U. S. 5-20s quiet at 75⅝. Stocks quiet; Erie, 25¾; Illinois Central, 93.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23—P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11½@11⅝d.; middling Orleans, 11¾@11⅞d.; the sales have been 12,000 bales. No. 2 red Western Wheat, 9s. 10d.@9s. 11d.; Corn, 35s. for old, and 34s. for new; Turpentine, 30s. 6d.@31s. Other articles unchanged.

HAVRE, Jan. 23—P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady, and prices unchanged.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The argument list was before the Court this morning.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Thompson, and Justices Agnew and Sharswood.—Wilson's appeal from the decree of Orphans' Court of Chester County. Argued.

Joseph Hermstad's appeal from the decree of the Common Pleas of Chester county, in the matter of exceptions to the account of Mahlon Fox, assignee of said Joseph Hermstad. Argued.

NISI PRIUS—Justice Williams.—Geo. Dawes vs. the Protection Insurance Company. Before reported. Still on trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Pierce.—Orphans' Court business and argument list.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANC—Judges Hare, Stroud, and Greenbank. Argument list.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce. In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Lilly & Co., in which the latter were convicted of false pretense, Judge Peirce rendered a decision granting a new trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—The Court is engaged in listening to applications for new trials.

THE TWITCHELL TRIAL.

The New York "World" Comments on the Murder of Mrs. Hill.

The New York *World* of this morning makes the following editorial remarks regarding the trials of Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell:—

Philadelphia proposes to hang Mr. Twitchell for murdering his mother-in-law; but it acquits Mrs. Twitchell for allowing her mother to be murdered, apparently because she was very much affected by the transaction. The evidence brought against husband and wife was one and the same in kind and in degree.

Really, it might be a relief to the conscience of the average American juror—which conscience, when it exists, must now be often very sorely strained—if we could but introduce into our courts the French custom of permitting juries to return a verdict of "guilty with extenuating circumstances." It is true that under favor of this custom French juries do very astonishing things. One man convicted of murdering his mother was found "guilty with extenuating circumstances," the said extenuating circumstances consisting apparently in the fact that he murdered his mother with a blue cotton umbrella. Another gentle soul, a peasant, who burned up both his parents in a hayloft, was passed upon in the same terms, because he had dutiful and affectionate enough not to knock their brains out or strangle them before he roasted them. But, at least, the French juries are not forced to perjure themselves by declaring guilt which is proved to be innocence. Had the French system prevailed here, we might have had General Cole found guilty with the "extenuating circumstance" that the person whom he murdered was his particular friend, and therefore presumably fit to be murdered. But we should have escaped the scandal of his bald acquittal. It may be objected that in the Twitchell case some juror might very possibly have been found to make it an "extenuating circumstance" in favor of Twitchell that his victim was his mother-in-law. But his wife, at least, would not have been allowed to go scot free on the same testimony which convicted him. She would probably have been found "guilty" with the "extenuating circumstance," said once to have been pleaded in a French court by a parricide, that she is "a poor orphan." Seriously, how much further are we to go in making our justice as much of a farce as our politics already are of a tragedy?

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Saturday, Jan. 23 1869. }

There is no material change to report in the Money market. Call loans are quoted at 6@8 per cent., the former rate on Government collateral. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The stock market was dull this morning, but prices were firmer. Government securities were in steady demand. City loans were without change. The new issue sold at 100¼, no change, and old do. at 97, no change.

Railroad shares were in active request. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57¼, an advance of ¼; Reading at 47 81-100, a slight advance; Lehigh Valley at 56⅞@57, an advance of ⅛; and Northern Central at 49, no change. 123½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 43 for Little Schuylkill; 67 for Norristown; 34½ for North Pennsylvania; 30⅛ for Elmira common; 40 for Elmira preferred; 33⅛ for Catawissa preferred; and 26¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 10¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20⅜ for preferred do.; 31¼ for Lehigh Navigation; and 12⅜ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$900 City 6s, Old........	97	20 sh Penna R........	57¼
$11300 Pa RR General mt bds...'s..	95	100 do........s60..	57⅜
$7000 Leh 6s, gold l.....	89⅞	27 do........	57½
100 sh Read RR........	47·81	60 do........	57⅜
50 sh Minehill........	56	100 do........b5..	57⅝
12 sh Leh V R........	56⅝	14 do........	57½
119 do........ls.	57	100 do...b60wn..	57⅞

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112½; 5-20s of 1862, 113@113¼; 5-20s, 1864, 109½@109⅝; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 110@110¼; July, 1865, 108⅜@108½; do., 1867, 108⅜@108⅝; do. 1868, 108⅞@109⅛; 10-40s, 107⅞@108⅛. Union Pacific bonds, 100¾@101¼. Gold, 135⅝.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112½; do. 1862, 112½@113¼; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 109⅞@110¼; do. 1865, new, 108¼@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1868, 108⅝@109; do., 5s, 10-40s, 107⅞@108. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135⅝@136; Silver, 130@132.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 111@111½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112⅝@113⅛; do., 1864, 109⅛@109½; do., 1865, 109⅞@110⅛; do. July, 1865, 108¼@108⅜; do. July, 1867, 108¼@108⅜; do. 1868, 103⅜@109; 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅜. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135⅝@135¾.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N.Y.Cent. R........	163⅞	West. Union Tel....	36
N.Y. and E. R........	38¾	Cleve. & Toledo R..	105¼
Ph. and Rea. R......	96¼	Toledo & Wabash..	61¾
Mich. S.and N.I. R.	96⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R...	72¾
Cle. and Pitt R........	92	Adams Express.....	59¾
Chi. and N.W.com.	82¾	Wells, Fargo........	28½
Chi. and N.W.pref..	87⅞	United States Ex...	52
Chi. and R. I. R......	132½	Tennessee 6s, New	67⅝
Pitts. F. W.&Chi.R.	123¼	Gold........	136⅛
Pacific Mail Steam.	119¼	Market firm.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Jan. 23.—The Flour market is quite active, but at very irregular prices. 100 barrels W. B. Thomas' extra family and 580 barrels Western superfine sold on secret terms. About 1000 barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5@5·25 for superfine; $6@6·50 for extras; $7@7·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $8·75@10·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $7·50@7·75 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no spirit in the Wheat market, and no demand except for prime lots. Sales of 1200 bushels red at $1·70@1·90, and amber at $1·90@2. Rye is steady, with sales of Western at $1·60@1·62. Corn is without material change. Sales of 4000 bushels new yellow at 90@92c., and some damp at 87@89c. Oats are quiet, with sales of 2000 bushels Western at 72@75c.

500 bushels Barley Malt sold at $2·20, cash.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $45 per ton.

50 bushels Cloverseed sold at $9·25.

Whisky is offered at 98c.@$1·01 for Western in iron and wood-bound packages.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 23.—Arrived, steamship Erin, from New York, to-day.

Also arrived, steamship China, at midnight, from New York.

BREST, Jan. 23.—Arrived yesterday, steamship Europe, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........JANUARY 23.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........24 | 11 A. M..........36 | 2 P. M..........40

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Cadette, Christian, 100 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons. Towed up by tug America.

Steamer Henry L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 21—6 P. M.—Brigs Clara P. Gibbs, for Matanzas; John Given, for Halifax; and schr T. Sinnickson, for Cienfuegos, all from Philadelphia, went to sea this afternoon. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York yesterday.

Brig G. W. Chase, Bacon sailed from Cardenas 14th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Caroline E. Kelley, Carman, from Matanzas Nov. 20, for Philadelphia, before reported missing, put into St. John, P. R., 7th inst., in distress. She remained 10th inst., and would have to discharge for repairs.

Brig S P. Brown, Reed, sailed from Cardenas 12th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Walter Scott, Sypher, sailed from Cardenas 13th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Wave, Faulkner, from Bridgeport for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr Geo. Sheridan, Phillips, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Arrived, steamship Tripoli, Le Messurier, from Liverpool via Boston.

Steamship Geo. Washington, Gager, from N. Orleans.

Barque Letizia, Castellano, from Trieste.

Brig Julia E. Haskell, Haskell, from Aricief, Cas.I;

Brig Hassel, Rasmussen, from Rio Janeiro.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Judicial Killing.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

An able summary of reasons for abolishing capital punishment is published in *Putnam's Magazine* for February. We hope our present Legislature, and the people and press generally, throughout this State at least, will promptly give this matter the attention it deserves, by striking from the statute-book this lingering relic of barbarism—the cool and deliberate killing of criminals by officers of the law. This custom has its rise in the same low estimate of the value of human life which constitutes savagery itself as distinguished from civilization. We must not lose sight of the fact that legislatures, courts, and sheriffs do not create justice; they only make law. Eternal Justice, always mightier than the law, denies that those who are powerless to confer life shall take it away, or that any combination of men, or forms or technicalities of statutes, or elections, or human warrants, can confer on one man, though he be styled a sheriff, the right to take the life of another, whatever may have been his crime. It is still brother against brother—Cain against Abel—whatever judicial forms precede the murder.

In the earlier and rude stages of society, there was a strong argument for taking human life for great offenses, because society was too weak to restrain its criminals. Its lack of prisons, or of the means to make them efficient, compelled it either to slaughter its prisoners or to enslave them. But we have such ample provisions for securing and reforming criminals that it is wholly unnecessary to kill them. If we compare with our present state the lack of prisons, jails, and the means of taking care of prisoners in the nomadic life of the ancient Jews, we must perceive that capital punishment, while necessary for the defense of society then, is a ruthless and useless sacrifice of life now. The world has so outgrown the notion that punishment has some merit or excellence in itself which demands its infliction, without regard to its utility, or that Justice, when violated by the taking of one life, can in some mysterious way be vindicated by taking another, that it seems like recognizing the Inquisition as an existing evil to argue against such phantasies. The wounds of Justice only bleed afresh when staunched with the blood of those who inflict them.

Judicial killing tends directly and only to increase murder by individuals. Abolish the gallows, and the most depraved are taught a new lesson of the sacredness of life. Two centuries ago, in England, 134 crimes, says Blackstone, were punished with death; now, we believe, but three. When society at large held its lives so cheap, could individuals hold them dear? Shall a part be greater than the whole? When society collectively holds the taking of life for injuries against it to be a religious duty, will society individually hold the taking of life for individual injuries a bestial crime? When England held life to be fifty times as cheap as now, Englishmen committed fifty times as many murders.

The abolition of capital punishment in Maine, Michigan, Rhode Island, and Minnesota has not made violent crimes more frequent there, but less. In Arkansas or Texas, where Judge Lynch cannot even wait for lawful court and jury, but hangs his supposed culprit at the first tree, there are still twenty murders to one hanging. However society may make haste to shed blood, individuals will outstrip it in the race. Not so much for the sake of the criminal as for that of society, to increase the horror of man-killing, to make sacred from violence the mysterious incarnation of God in man which every human form embodies, to educate our children in the faith that not even the horns of the Altar of Refuge were ever so sacred in the sight of God as the fugitive life that clung to them, let us do away with the death penalty. Let it follow after the stake, the rack, the wheel; after the chain-gang, the slave-pen, and the auction-block; after the burnings, orgies, and tortures of the American savage; and let our children read of it with a shudder, as one of the ghastly, ghoulish horrors which went out with slavery.

The Victory of Fenton.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Thurlow Weed came into political life on the dead body of one Morgan, and goes out with the dead body of another Morgan. The first Morgan, though bogus, was "a good enough Morgan till after the election;" but the last Morgan, though genuine, was "a good enough Morgan" only till the election came on. Weed came in under the wing of Seward and goes out under the wing of Hugh Hastings. The dethroned king of the lobby jobbers has retired to the more genial climate of South Carolina, there to ruminate over the ruins of Charleston, like Marius, on a small scale, over the ruins of Carthage, while the managers and the trumpeters of his faction, left behind, "make Rome howl" with their impotent rage.

The election of Fenton to the Senate in the place of Morgan is a terrible defeat to the Seward Weed-Morgan faction. Down to 1860 it was the political firm of "Seward, Weed, and Greeley." But then, although Seward and Weed were fattening on the spoils, Greeley, on bran bread and dry promises, was getting rather thin in the legs. So he bolted, and while Seward was thrown upon his beam ends Weed set up the war whoop and the war dance, and has been fighting on that line ever since till finally knocked off his pins and laid out stiff and cold with Morgan. All things to all men; perfect in his *rôle* of Oliver le Dain, the king's barber; taking everything as fish that came into his net, and fishing for everything; denouncing to-day Tom, Dick, and Harry as thieves and traitors, and sharing with them on the morrow the profits of a lobby job, Weed has conciliated old enemies or made new friends with an opening on free wool, a shoddy contract, a steamboat, a guano venture, or a whisky ring; but though flexible in everything else, his wrath against Greeley and all his tribe has been stronger than free wool, shoddy, or whisky. Upon this one idea of a rival to be put down at any cost, large as have been the lobby pickings and perquisites of Weed, we dare say that much has been saved to the treasury—city, State, and Federal—from the war between these implacable factions.

The decisive split has come in Morgan's terrific defeat. An immense brood of chickens counted upon has failed, for the eggs are addled. The regular Seward organ of this city was getting on hopefully, very hopefully, with a charming budget of offices and spoils in behalf of the so-called conservative Republicans, until the preposterous fizzle of the attempt to fuse them with the Democracy in the steaming chowder pot of the Philadelphia Johnson Convention. That fiasco not only ended the funny career of the orator of the day in Congress, but resulted in the necessity for a new departure and a new organ in New York for the firm of Seward, Weed, Morgan, Conkling, and Andy Johnson. The impeachment to the contrary, they were all in it; for while Morgan and Conkling were voting to convict, their factotum was raising money from the whisky rings to buy up two or three Senators at ten thousand apiece for the acquittal of Johnson.

The new organ was set up, a joint stock concern, by joint stock contributions. If we are not mistaken, Mr. Morgan put in ten thousand cash, Mr. Conkling ten thousand, Mr. Roberts ten thousand, and so on, more or less, from different parties, until enough was secured to float a nominal capital of three hundred thousand dollars. What then? The programme was to save all obtained and to get all that could be got out of Johnson in spoils, while working to secure the inside track in the Senate, the Cabinet, the Custom House, etc., under Grant. Raymond was set back on probation, Weed was required to keep in the shade, and Dana was brought into the foreground. Dana is a sort of Talleyrand in diplomacy. He hit upon the idea that a man who won't be bullied may be humbugged, and hence the brilliant conceit of Greeley for the mission to England as the proper successor for Reverdy Johnson. This distinction, it was supposed, would serve two purposes—one in satisfying the fighting philosopher, and one in getting him out of the way.

This was the programme. The first essential in carrying it out was the defeat of Fenton as candidate for the nomination to the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Grant, and he was defeated. The next thing was to secure the reëlection of Morgan to the Senate, and in this view, Morgan and his political ring contributed very liberally the sinews of war in many doubtful districts. Indeed, we are told that Morgan's money carried the Legislature for the Republican party; that he has reason to think he had carried the Senatorial caucus; and that he has become so completely acclimated to high life in Washington, to say nothing of its honors and emoluments, that the matter of money was to him a small matter in view of another term of six years in the Senate. But upon this vital issue there has been a dead failure—nay, a disaster equal to that of the first Bull Run. The brilliant programme we have outlined, with its mission to England and all its beautiful castles in Spain, has vanished like the delusive pictures of the mirage in the desert. Morgan and his men, with their own money and their own guns turned against them, are done for, and Fenton and his faction have secured the magic lamp, at the rubbing of which a Cabinet portfolio, or a post office, or a custom house, or a palace across the sea rises into view with a beckoning hand at the door.

Well, such is the whirligig of politics, and if Mr. Morgan has been beaten by his own money, he must remember that the love of money is the root of all evil. But with Conkling still in reserve against the radical ring, Fenton, keen, cunning, and unscrupulous as he may be in party tactics, may still have a hard fight before him. In any event, we have here a split in the Republican camp over which the New York Democracy may rub their hands and chuckle with some satisfaction at the inviting prospect of better things to come.

The National Banks—Mr. Sherman's Bill.

From the N. Y. World.

The bill reported by the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee for amending the National Bank act is a declaration of want of confidence in the national banks, an inculpation of their management, and an impugnment of their solvency. The evils and dangers against which the bill seeks to guard, are evils and dangers which have been forced upon the attention of Congress by the practical operation of the system.

The first section of the bill compels the banks to make reports of their condition on any past day which the Comptroller of the Currency may choose to designate, such reports to be required of every bank at least once a quarter, and of any bank as often as the Comptroller may think expedient. This is intended to abolish the present dishonest practice of cooking up reports of the condition of the banks on a stated and foreknown day. By certain tricks and subterfuges, well understood by the banks and constantly practised, they can prepare a delusive exhibit, which shows a factitious state of their concerns, created for the occasion; deceptively true on that day, but true for no other. The consequence is, that the public has no trustworthy knowledge of the condition of the banks, their reports being the only accessible source of information, and being expressly fabricated with a view to mislead. This, of course, is not true of all the banks; but it is true of so large a number that no confidence can be reasonably felt in any except those old and reputable institutions which acquired their character and stood on solid foundations before the national system was adopted. If Mr. Sherman's bill passes, as it ought and we hope it will, the banks can no longer practise the juggle of putting on a borrowed holiday suit just for one day to appear before the public in, and resume their ordinary rags as soon as the report day is over. They will never know beforehand the day whose condition is to be disclosed. It is only their condition on some past day that is to be called for, and as this is to be selected at random, it is as likely to fall on the worst day as on the best. If the Comptroller suspects its honesty, he can immediately call for another report of the condition of the bank on any other past day; and as all such reports are to be published, two or three reports required of any bank in quick succession would indicate distrust, and put the public on its guard. Nothing could be more wholesome or salutary than this feature of the new bill, but it unsettles confidence in the banks that such a precaution against fraudulent reports is judged necessary.

Another still stronger implication against the credit of the national banks is contained in that section of the bill which requires all banks in which Government funds are deposited to give security by pledges of United States bonds, the deposits never to exceed ninety per cent. of the amount of the bonds so pledged. Now, whatever is unsafe for the Government cannot be safe for private depositors. The Government has great advantages over individuals in its means of estimating the solvency of different banks, and if it dares not trust the few which it may select as depositaries of the public revenue, how great must be the danger to the community which deposits in them all! The proposal of such a bill as this must shake confidence in the banks—a thing which the Government would be slow to do if the management of the banks did not furnish grounds of distrust.

The holders of bank *notes* are perfectly safe, as the Government guarantees their payment. But the notes form but a small part of the banks' liabilities. The people are more and more abandoning the practice of keeping sums of money by them, imitating in this respect the trading community, who deposit their money in banks as fast as they receive it. Butchers' bill, grocers' bills, shopkeepers' bills are paid by checks, as well as the larger purchases made by traders. A man who carries bank notes in his pocket is safe when the bank fails, because the Government will pay them; but he who deposits his money, and uses it by means of checks, has no guarantee; and this latter description comprises the greater part of the ready money of every community. It would be perfectly delusive, therefore, to suppose that, because the circulation of the banks is guaranteed, their failure would not inflict great and wide-spread losses. By this new bill the Government proposes to take ample security for its deposits with the banks; but the community can have no other security than its knowledge of the solvency of the banks—a subject which it behooves depositors closely to look into since this declaration of distrust by the Finance Committee of the Senate.

The Revision of the Tariff.

From the N. Y. Nation.

The public, as regards the tariff question, may be divided into several classes. The first are prohibitionists, pure and simple, who would, if they could, put an end to all trade with foreigners and employ the whole capital and whole labor of the country in producing every article the people require; but then these are so few in number, and so deficient in intellect and education, that their opinions hardly repay discussion. Then there are protectionists of the Carey school, who believe diversity of interest to be necessary so sound progress, but are not disposed to trust the creation of this diversity to the spontaneous exertions of individuals, and therefore advocate the stimulation of it by taxation. These may be called the scientific protectionists, and they have a large body of undisciplined followers, who may be called spread-eagle protectionists, and want everything to be made at home for the honor of the flag. After these come the selfish protectionists, who advocate the exclusion of foreign products, really to provide a good market for their own goods, but nominally either on scientific or spread-eagle grounds, or on a mixture of both. Lastly come the moderate protectionists, who comprise by far the greater portion of the sect, who think it necessary and desirable in a new country to tempt men into the foundation of new branches of industry by legislative aid, but would not foster anything that would plainly flourish without fostering, nor foster anything whatever longer than was necessary to give it a fair start.

Turning to the free-traders, we find two divisions, and two only. One may be called absolute free-traders, of the French type, trained by Bastiat, armed with principles and logic, and full of scorn for people who shrink in politics from clean-cut conclusions. They apply the laws of mechanics to the work of government, and having found their rule, refuse to admit that its action may be modified by circumstances. They proclaim the absolute right of men in society to sell the products of their industry where they please, and treat all restrictions on this right as forms of robbery, implying moral obliquity in the person or persons who create them. This division is small in number, but it does most of the work of agitation. The other, while admitting the abstract truth of the great doctrine of free trade, is content to submit to such modifications in the application of it as the state of public sentiment or of the national finances may seem to require; and while maintaining that duties should only be levied on foreign imports for revenue, are willing to have the duties so distributed as to favor branches of industry which protection seems likely to make self-supporting within a reasonable time, and, in fact, generally to give the American manufacturer, wherever possible, whatever advantage over the foreigner may be capable of being extracted from a moderate tariff.

Now, the tendency of opinion the world over is towards the recognition of the free-trade doctrine as the natural law of human intercourse, and towards the reduction to the lowest possible point of all interference with its action. This is due in part to the growth everywhere of individualism, the increasing respect for individual intelligence and freedom, and the increasing confidence of statesmen in this freedom and intelligence as agents in the production of wealth. It is due in part also to the prodigious success which has attended the application of the pure free-trade principle in the United States to the relations of a great number of separate political communities. The absence of custom-houses from the interior of this continent has afforded the first practical refutation of the old delusion on which most government interferences with trade have in past ages been based, that in the exchange of commodities between two separate political communities one is sure to lose, and both cannot profit. The absurdity of this has for the first time been demonstrated by the United States. The result is that though absolute free trade is nowhere else found, the tendency in all civilized countries, except in the British colonies, is towards a lowering of tariffs, and the leading political economists of the world have abandoned the principle of protection as worthless, and the influence of nearly all colleges and places of education is thrown against it.

In the United States sentiment is so divided that the triumph of either principle is not possible; and, if we are to believe Burke's maxim, what is not possible in politics is never desirable. The tide at present, owing to the shocking abuses of their power perpetrated during the last seven years by the selfish protectionists, is running against protection; but even if it ran twice as strongly as it does, free-traders are not in a position to take advantage of it—nor are likely to be in our time, to secure the absolute triumph of their idea—for the simple reason that in a country like this a very large proportion of the revenue must, perforce, be drawn from duties on imports from abroad. The middle ground, on which both parties may and probably will meet, is such an arrangement of the tariff as will give an advantage over foreigners to interests which are likely to gain strength by being temporarily fostered, and which are now too weak to stand alone, and by whose existence the country seems likely eventually to profit. The free-traders need not hope for the abolition of the custom-house, and the protectionists must give up the hope of complete or indiscriminate protection, and of all protection for branches of industry the forcing of which is injurious to other and larger branches, or which are never likely to be able to stand alone, no matter how much they are forced.

Indiscriminate protection is an absurdity on its face, because it gives no advantage to anybody. If the Government gives an iron manufacturer the power of raising his prices forty per cent., he profits by it so long as the farmer, butcher, baker, tailor, shoemaker, landlord, and weaver do not raise their prices too; but if, by protecting them also, the Government enables them to raise their prices, its protection to the ironmaster becomes a farce. Nor is it necessary to protect all branches of industry to produce the farce; the leading ones are sufficient; because a rise in a few leading products diffuses itself through all. Yet this is what Congress, for the last seven years, has been trying to do. Having no policy, and apparently no principles of its own, its plan has been to sit and wait for the manufacturers to come and ask for what they want. First comes the ironmaster and gets his forty per cent.; as long as nobody else gets a similar favor, it is clear gain to him. But he has hardly got home when the wool-grower and cotton-spinner and lumber-dealer and coal-miner arrive and claim the same thing, and get it. The result is that all prices are raised forty per cent., and the ironmaster finds at the end of a year he is just where he was before. He accordingly goes back the next year and claims more protection, and gets it; the others hearing of this, do the same. Members of Congress take each interest's own story as to what it wants as conclusive, and the result is the monstrosity called the tariff. The whole process has been somewhat like an attempt to fill a bucket with a hole in it.

What is wanted to produce any change for the better in the tariff is the adoption, either by bill or resolution, of some principle or rule or policy as to the kinds of industry which shall be protected, and the rigid restriction of the duty to the point, consistent with due regard to the revenue, at which foreign competition, though not felt, may be feared by the lazy or unenterprising, and the absolute exclusion from all protection of raw materials and products which can never hope to stand alone. The facts on which such a principle should be based should be furnished by a long and careful examination, such as Mr. Wells has made, and not on the application of manufacturers.

The fact that a manufacturer cannot make money at present prices no more constitutes a claim to protection, or increased protection, than to an appropriation from the Treasury, because it may be the result of his own bad management or the over-protection of some other branch of industry on which he is dependent, or simply the rise of prices to their old level under the influence of the general diffusion of the tax. In one most important branch Mr. Wells found that the effect of a rise of duty was exhausted in about six months. At the close of that time the manufacturers had to go to Washington and begin their lamentations once more.

Botching the Indian Bureau.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs proposes, it seems, to "effect a compromise" between the two theories of Indian management by recommending the appointment of a "Civil Commissioner," with sole power over the Indian tribes, until "the occurrence of hostilities," in which event, should the President declare that a state of war exists, the control of the Indians is to be passed over to the War Department.

In other words, this committee proposes to give us the old bureau under a new name—the old foe with a new face. It proposes to give a fresh lease to the inefficiency and corruption already connected with the civil administration of Indian affairs, and to make the present confusion worse confounded. For, under the proposed system, we shall have a greater division of responsibility than ever. As it is, there is never anybody to blame—the army officers declaring that Indian troubles are not their fault, because they have no absolute control, and the bureau officers always as stoutly protesting that they are not responsible, because the army has come in and made war where war there was none. What the Senate committee now contemplates, apparently, is to make this bad matter worse. We shall get just enough War Department to block the Interior Department, and just enough of the Interior to disgust the War. It will be a complete slipping between two stools.

But, we shall be told, the civilians will control Indian affairs in peace and the army officers in war, according to the natural division of authority. Exactly. The Indian rings will do all the damage they can in peace, with their rascally agents and traders, and when the general ruin and demoralization and ill-feeling against the troops have got to such a point that the Indians begin hostilities, *then* the army may step in, as of old, to restore peace. This being done, back goes control to the Interior Department, or to the "Commissioner," and, with control, the old round of trick and dicker, fraud and folly.

Now, what we say of this is that it is no "compromise" at all—it is the old thing in a new shape. It is the treadmill of trouble and relief which we have had ever since Indian affairs were taken from their original place in the War Department and given to the newly-created Department of the Interior. Our army officers, an upright and incorruptible class, have proved that they understand the Indian better, and know better how to treat him, than do the civil appointees of any political party. The Senate committee claims that its report "embodies the views of the Indian Peace Commission last winter." That is true. But *since* then, namely, last fall, the *same* commission, raising its former plan on which the Senate bases its action, recommended, with a solitary negative vote (and that Commissioner Taylor's), the absolute transfer of the control of Indian affairs, in peace as well as in war, to the War Department, as the only way out of our difficulties. On this revised judgment the House based its action, and we cannot but hope that the House bill will yet pass the Senate.

We predicate these observations on the published summary of the Senate committee's plan. We should only be too glad to be compelled to modify them by finding that this summary unfavorably misrepresented the bill. We admit, too, that it is a great point that General Grant will be the "President," for four years at least, who will judge of "the state of war" authorizing a transfer of Indian control to the army. Nevertheless, it is the civilian Commissioner who is first to "report that hostilities exist." And, on the whole, the House bill seems to us the least cumbrous, safest, directest, and every way the best plan for restoring something like order and system to our Indian policy.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1.25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 5 2p PHILADELPHIA.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES.
6 11

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL & DINING SALOON,
S. E. Corner Carter St. & Exchange Place,
The Place to Get a Good Dinner,
OR OTHER MEAL AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Bill of Fare, Wines, Liquors, etc., of the best.
11 26 samrp C. PRICE, Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY
OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THEIR
First Mortgage Bonds
AT PAR.

Nine Hundred and Sixty Miles

Of the line West from Omaha are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the distance between the finished portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 400 miles, and both Companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 30,000 men, there can be no doubt that the whole

Grand Line to the Pacific

Will be Open for Business in the Summer of 1869.

The regular Government Commissioners have pronounced the Union Pacific Railroad to be FIRST CLASS in every respect, and the Special Commission appointed by the President says:—

"Taken as a whole, THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONSTRUCTED, AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EXCEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward and the rapidity with which it has been executed are without parallel in history, and in grandeur and magnitude of undertaking it has never been equalled." The report concludes by saying that "the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching completion under such favorable auspices." The Company now have in use 137 locomotives and nearly 2000 cars of all descriptions. A large additional equipment is ordered to be ready in the Spring. The grading is nearly completed, and ties distributed for 120 miles in advance of the western end of the track. Fully 120 miles of iron for new track are now delivered west of the Missouri River, and 90 miles more are *en route*. The total expenditures for construction purposes in advance of the completed portion of the road is not less than eight million dollars

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in U. S. Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $29,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company has already received $24,078,000 of this subsidy, being in full on the 940 miles that have been examined by the United States Commissioners.

Government Aid—Security of the Bonds,

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more.* These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security. The earnings from the way or local business for the year ending June 30, 1868, on an average of 472 miles, were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS, which, after paying all expenses, were much more than sufficient to cover all interest liability upon that distance, and the earnings for the last five months have been $2,386,870. They would have been greater if the road had not been taxed to its utmost capacity to transport its own material for construction. The income from the great passenger travel, the China freights, and the supplies for the new Rocky Mountain States and Territories, must be ample for all interest and other liabilities. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years *six per cent. per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond with such guarantees were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from 20 to 25 per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices.

The price for the present is PAR.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

And in New York
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
Jan. 1, 1869. 1 2 tnstu

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING DAVIS & AMORY
No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

WE ARE NOW SELLING
The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds
OF THIS COMPANY AT
PAR AND INTEREST,

At which rate the holder of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES can make a profitable exchange.

COUPONS due January 1 CASHED, or bought at full rates for Gold.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

PACIFIC RAILROAD NEARLY FINISHED.
1550 MILES BUILT.
The Union Pacific Railroad Co.
AND THE
Central Pacific Railroad Company

Have added Eight Hundred (800) Miles to their lines during the current year, while doing a large local passenger and freight business. The through connection will undoubtedly be completed next summer, when the through traffic will be very great. Forty thousand men are now employed by the two powerful companies in pressing forward the great national highway to a speedy completion. Only 200 miles remain to be built, which mostly are graded and ready for the rails.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for sale at par and interest, and First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad at 103 and interest.

The principal and interest of both Bonds are payable in gold.

DE HAVEN & BRO.
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

STERLING & WILDMAN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 110 South THIRD Street,
AGENTS FOR SALE OF
First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad,

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes, payable in GOLD August and February, for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also

First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest

Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.

DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc.

STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 3 tuths

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 11 3m

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 22 stuthif BELOW MARKET.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

C. L. MAISER
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
8 5 No. 434 RACE Street

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The soldiers of the War of 1812 and the surviving widows of those who served during that war are now being paid by the City Treasurer the pension granted by the State of Pennsylvania.

—Yesterday evening Rebecca Haines, aged ten years, residing on Carlton street, above Twelfth, was run over by a carriage in that vicinity, and had a leg broken and was otherwise injured. She was taken to her home.

—Richard Borbridge and David Serrill, of the Harbor Police; Francis Nugent, patrolman of Sixteenth district; and James A. Brady and Samuel Sharp, patrolmen of Sixth district, have been appointed by Mayor Fox.

—Last evening, about half-past six o'clock, a shop on Waterloo street, above Columbia avenue, in the Nineteenth ward, was damaged by fire and water to the extent of about three thousand dollars. It was used as a coverlet factory, and was occupied by the following parties:—First floor, Frederick Gall; second floor, Frederick Benhart, and third floor, Christopher Neatner.

—A young man, who gave the name of Charles Williams, was before Alderman Kerr last evening on the charge of stealing a piece of velvet, valued at $62, from the store of Thomas Morgan, No. 72 North Fourth street. Defendent went into the store with a woman, under pretense of wishing to make a purchase, and upon the velvet being missed, he was charged with the theft of it. Protesting his innocence, he said he could take Mr. Morgan to a gentleman who would vouch for his respectability. Mr. Morgan accompanied him to a public house, at Fifth and Locust streets, and there he walked out of a side door and made his escape. He was arrested subsequently at a tavern on Sixth street, above Arch. In the room he occupied at a hotel, a lift skirt was found, such as is worn by female shoplifters. Williams was committed for a further hearing. The woman who was with him was taken on to New York on a charge of larceny.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135⅞.

—Lieutenant-General Sherman is quite ill.

—A malignant epidemic prevails at Tucson, Arizona.

—Frederick Douglass lectured in Washington last night.

—$856,000 in specie was shipped from San Francisco yesterday.

—General Grant leaves Baltimore for Washington this evening.

—$532,419 in specie arrived at New York from Aspinwall yesterday.

—In accordance with the wishes of General Grant, there will be no inauguration ball.

—A den of counterfeiters was broken up in New York yesterday, and seven men arrested.

—The Trustees of the Peabody Southern Educational Fund were in session at Baltimore yesterday.

—The Democrats of the Second District of New Hampshire have nominated Edward W. Harrington for Congress.

—The jury in the case of Blaisdell-Eckel, for defrauding the United States internal revenue in New York, have returned a verdict of guilty.

—The Reconstruction Committee were yesterday addressed by Colonel John P. Baldwin, of Virginia, in favor of the views presented by the committee of seven.

—Hon. S. R. Megonagle, formerly a member of the New Jersey Legislature, and publisher and editor of the Cape May *Ocean Wave*, died suddenly at Trenton yesterday.

—Lieutenant-Governor Cumback having been withdrawn as a candidate for United States Senator from Indiana, D. S. Pratt was elected to the United States Senate from that State yesterday.

—One hundred and sixteen Republican members of the House of Representatives have signed a petition to the Senate, praying that no more confirmations be made, except for actual vacancies, until after the 4th of March next.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Jan 22.—The adhesion of Greece to the protocol of the settlement adopted by the Paris Conference is now considered certain.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The journalists of this city have held a meeting and adopted an address to General Grant, President elect of the United States, asking him to propose to Congress the passage of a bill establishing an international copyright law between the United States and Germany.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Custom House at Rio Janeiro has been entirely destroyed by fire.

The Spanish frigate Lealtad arrived here yesterday from Cadiz. While near the Canary Islands her crew mutinied, and at one time it was feared the trouble would assume serious proportions, but it was suppressed by the determined conduct of the ship's officers. Seven of the ringleaders were arrested and landed at the Canaries. The mutiny was caused by a supply of bad water and the excitement of the crew over events in Spain.

Miguel Herrera, a merchant of this city, has been appointed temporary President of the Banco del Comercio, and will attempt to arrange its affairs.

HAVANA, Jan. 22—Evening.—The Government authorities have seized a coasting vessel from Hermanos, on suspicion that she was carrying supplies for the rebels. The Spanish officials are enforcing the regulations concerning passports with great stringency, and passengers without passports are prohibited from embarking or landing. Travellers by steamers from the United States are much annoyed by the delay caused by these precautions, as they have sometimes been obliged to wait over five hours after the ship's arrival before they are permitted to land. The Banco del Comercio has resumed payment.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—The Government is in receipt of despatches to the effect that the insurgents recently attempted to burn the city of Manzanillo, but were handsomely repulsed by the garrison, aided by the men-of-war at anchor in the harbor.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 22.—Leopold Ferdinand, Duke of Brabant and Prince Royal of Belgium, died last night, after a lingering illness. He was ten years of age.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The Conference has selected M. Walewski to convey the protocol to Athens. He has been instructed to wait five days for the answer of the Grecian Government.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—A special despatch, dated Havana, January 21, says the revolutionary leaders, having determined to move westward, deceived Count Valmaseda by opposing his march with a small force, while their main body commenced to move towards that city. It is reported that the Government has a despatch stating that the rebel Quesada, with a large force, has arrived in the vicinity of Villa Clara, and steamers have been engaged to bring back Valmaseda's forces.

The Contested Election.

Examiners Messick and Batturs sat again yesterday, and heard the following testimony:—

John A. Goodfellow, No. 1415 North Fourth street, testified that he voted on age the Republican ticket; Mr. Crozier vouched for him; neither were sworn.

Hugh McGleavy, No. 1417 Philip street, testified that he voted the Republican ticket; was naturalized, but did not produce his papers, because he was not asked to.

William Crozier, No. 1415 North Fourth street, testified that he voted the Republican ticket; was naturalized sixteen or twenty years ago; did not produce his papers.

Mrs. Bridget Thompson, No. 1333 Charlotte street, testified that she and her husband, David Thompson, lived at No. 341 Master street until July last, and at her present residence at the last October election.

David Thompson is marked as having voted from No. 341 Master street.

Jesse Smith, N. E. corner of Fourth and Master streets, testified that he voted the Republican ticket; offered to prove the residence of John McGuire, but was knocked down by either Barney or Arthur Mullen; never had a difficulty with the man who struck me; it might have been through spite because I kept the Republican headquarters; he said, "You ——, you can't vouch for that man."

Charles McCabe, No. 1434 Philip street, testified that he voted the Republican ticket; was challenged on residence; got a voucher, and offered to show his naturalization papers, but was told that there was no call for them; got his papers on October 3, 1868.

Joseph Buschletzky, No. 1416 Germantown road, testified that he voted the full Republican ticket; was naturalized previous to Lincoln's first election; showed his papers at this election.

George F. Thomas, No. 1421 Germantown avenue, testified that he voted the full Republican ticket.

William Hague, No. 1410 Cadwalader street, testified to voting the Republican ticket; was naturalized in 1864; was challenged on papers and produced them.

The Fourth division of the Twenty-fifth ward was then taken up.

William Taylor, Cope street, testified that he was a police officer and was at these polls; saw William Ewell vote; told the officers he had no right to vote before he did so; he had been in the country about two years and two months; his vote was challenged by the window man, and a Deputy Sheriff caught the challenger, who was a police officer, by the neck and ran him away, and said if he had challenged any more voters he would blow his brains out; that he was put there for that purpose; it was Michael Gormley who said this; James Hussey, John Hussey, Peter Dougherty, John McKinney, and —— Murphy, Deputy Sheriffs, ran to Gormley's assistance; the police officer was Joseph Winmill; he only challenged that one vote; was in uniform; witness waited, saw Ewell's vote taken, and then ran to the aid of Winmill; the deputies then let go of Winmill.

W. M. Hague was recalled and testified that James Donohue moved away from 1410 Cadwalader street 10 or 12 months ago; the young man who lived there now is about 17 years old; don't know John Harvey as ever having lived there; there are four houses in the rear of that number; James Donohue and John Harvey are assessed at 1410 Cadwalader street; they might live there.

Israel T. Donagan, No. 1410 Richmond street, testified that he was return clerk at this election; saw but two or three sworn; they voted on age; saw Mr. Fay take the book from the Republican inspector and keep it from eight to nearly nine A. M.; he took it from twelve to one again, and told the inspector that he was not able to get the votes in fast enough; the Democratic inspector took the tickets and names from the outside voters, and the Democratic return inspector kept the list of taxables; the former would say "all right" when a man came up to vote; there was a large crowd outside when Fay took the book; on each occasion he was more rapid in the use of the book than the Republican inspector; the latter, in witness' opinion, was not half slow enough; the assessor of the ward vouched for a great many; when the name was not on the list these vouches would be made without challenges; could not name any one vouched for who had no right to vote; no vouchers were sworn; witness voted the full Republican ticket.

Cruelty to Animals—Address of Henry Bergh.

Last night the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals was held at the Academy of Music. Henry Bergh, Esq., President of the New York society, made an address, in which he expressed profound gratification at the spectacle before him. He had been invited to visit the City of Brotherly Love, and to see the condition in it of those creatures which an eminent French divine had described as brothers deprived of speech. Civilization has been likened to a rare diamond, polished by each succeeding generation, and this social gem of ours can never be perfect until the angle representing humanity to the brute creation is as perfect as the rest. (Applause.) For what are we not indebted to the horse? Without him our commerce could not be carried on; yet from the age in which he is broken to harness, he is doomed to torment in some degree or other. There are men, and women too, who would not soil their consciences with a sin, who yet part in old age with faithful animals which have long served them, or see them consigned to a destiny of anguish. What would be the feelings of such a person, seeing their docile and submissive animal in his decreptitude drawing the dirt cart or the pedder's wagon? What would be the ultimate fate of Dexter, the noblest race horse in the world, were he in less considerate hands than those of his present owner? The pagans of old not only protected their favorite horses in old age, but reared monuments to them after they were dead. The object of the speaker, however, was to speak practically upon the operations of the society in New York. That society had first sought the powerful aid of the press, and next the efficient good-will and co-operation of the police. At first the work of the society was merely tolerated, but ultimately legislation was had that proved effectual and redounded to the benefit of the cause. From being a nine days' wonder, the institution is now looked upon by a just and generous public, which has rendered permanent its establishment. The speaker thought that the slaughter house presented the most formidable obstacles to the success of the society. The occupants of these places, he feared, were too familiar with cruelty ever to change their ways. Time was that the blow upon the head of the animal destroyed his sensibility to the subsequent cutting; but now the butchers tie up the ox by one leg, and slowly bleed him to death. This process dislocates the joints, and inflicts upon the poor beast unutterable torture. This practice was that of the Israelite butchers, and when the Rabbi was appealed to to prevent it, he refused to interfere. The Mosaic law, he said, enjoined it, and there was no inordinate suffering involved in it. Science was also responsible for atrocious cruelties. Under pretense of ascertaining the susceptibilities of different sets of tissues, vivisection was largely practised, and always upon the horse or the dog. "The interests of science" was the plea for the practice of this cruelty. The speaker referred to one scientific monster in Europe, who acknowledged, when dying, that he had cut up alive four thousand dogs, and was obliged to admit that vivisection was a failure. The speaker dwelt at length upon the inhumanity inflicted upon cattle in the course of transportation upon railroads, making demonstrations of his own observation that almost made to run cold the blood of the listener. His next topic was cock and dog fighting; and next he passed to the railroad depots of the passenger travel in New York. The agents of the society now have a care for the sightless, overstrained, and crippled animals, and oftentimes compel the drivers to stop and discharge the undue proportion of their load. The progress is slow, but it is sure. The speaker went on to enumerate the mutilations to which the horse is subjected—the docking of his tail, the unnatural elevation of his head, the blinding of his eyes. All these things the society in New York hoped yet to be able to prevent. The speaker concluded by urging that Philadelphia should persevere as it has begun, and predicted that at no distant day the practice of cruelty to man's faithful servitors, as well as to those that yield him food, will become at least opprobrious, if not penal. In Boston the society has achieved an immense success. That in the City of Brotherly Love the same benevolent cause would prosper he was very certain.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

The Alabama Claims Treaty.

The Secretary of the Senate proposes to ask the Senate for a select committee to investigate the manner in which the Alabama treaty was obtained for publication. He is responsible for the custody of all executive documents until the Senate has disposed of them. It is surmised that the *World* obtained it from the President. One of the President's secretaries is connected with the *World*.

The Turkish Mission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The President to-day nominated to the Senate Joseph J. Stewart, of Maryland, to be Minister Resident at Constantinople; Selah Waters, of Tennessee, to be Minister Resident at Ecuador; Delos Lake to be United States Attorney for the District of California; and J. M. Grissom to be Pension Agent at St. Louis.

—The journals of Genoa announce the arrival of Verdi, the composer, in that city, to spend the winter.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..........7 17 | MOON SETS.......... 2 39

SUN SETS..........5 07 | HIGH WATER.......... 10 21

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, Havana and New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Schr Emily and Jenny, Hewitt, Zara, S. & W. Welsh.

Schr J. S. Detwiler, Grace, Savannah, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, 12 days from Salt Cay, T. I., with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son—vessel to C. H. Cummings.

Schr M. A. McGahan, Call, from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, remained at St. Thomas, 11th inst., repairing—has 47 passengers.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Barque J. W. Ba'ss, Davision, hence, at Cuxhaven 8th inst.

Barque Savannah, Ames, from Sombrero for Philadelphia, with guano, put into St. Thomas, Jan. 6, with loss of sails, and remained 11th.

Brig Charles V. Williams, Thompson, hence, remained at Trinidad 5th inst.

Schr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, hence, was loading at Trinidad 5th inst.

Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, hence, was discharging at Trinidad 5th inst.

Schr Vinco. Cameron, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 31st ult.

Schr Clara Rankin, Rankin, hence, at Georgetown, S. C., 18th inst.

Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, at Wilmington, N. C., 20th inst., from New York.

Schrs John Strout, Crawford, and J. E. Gamage, Survey, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr Jane C. McShain, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 21st inst.

MISCELLANY.

It was reported in Washington on Thursday that the schr Gowen, Capt. Thos. P. Gannon, which left Fay's wharf, in Washington, a few weeks since, with a load of iron for Philadelphia, was wrecked on Monday night last off Absecom Beach, while on a voyage from Philadelphia to Baltimore with a load of coal. She was cut through with the ice, and sunk to the bottom of the river, a depth of several fathoms of water.

The Halifax, (N. S.), Citizen of the 15th inst., says:—"It is reported the brig Myrtle, Capt. Decker, which left Port Medway some 90 days since for Demerara, and had been given up as lost, has turned up water-logged and dismasted somewhere on the coast of South America. The report comes to us in the following manner:—A seaman of the barque Busy, of Halifax, at Philadelphia from Buenos Ayres, heard the report from another seaman at the latter port, who knew the vessel. He stated the crew to be all safe, but the vessel disabled as above. The report the seaman of the Busy mentions in a letter to his friends in this city, and we trust it may turn out to be correct. Although coming in such a roundabout way, it has an air of truth. The place is given as Mount something, probably Montevideo. The Myrtle is owned by Messrs. T. A. S. DeWolf & Son, of this city."

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Within the next ten days a Daboll fog trumpet, to sound once in ten seconds, worked by a caloric engine will be substituted for the fog bell heretofore used at Execution Rocks Lighthouse, Long Island Sound.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQ'RS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER.
AUSTIN, Texas, January 6, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 5, 1869, 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Concho, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until May 31, 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on award of contract, and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Fort Concho, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds.

J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
Fifth Military District.

1 22 2w

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 5, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, February 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Concordia, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until June 30, 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on acceptance of contract, and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Camp Concordia," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby.

J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
Fifth Military District.

1 22 3w

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, Texas, January 6, 1869.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 5, 1869, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Stockton, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until May 31, 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on award of contract, and to continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Fort Stockton, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby.

J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
Fifth Military District.

1 22 2w

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of ART SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, in great variety.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, including a number of choice gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, Etc. Also, RICH STYLE FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 15§

IN BANKRUPTCY.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, E. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23, 1869.

This is to give Notice:—That on the 23d day of January, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of JOHN B A. ALLEN and RALPH W. P. ALLEN, late trading as JOHN B A. ALLEN & SON, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, who have been adjudged Bankrupts on their own Petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupts to them, or either of them, or for their or either of their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 530 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, before WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., Register, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

1 23 s 3t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES.

Capital, - - $1,000,000

Fifty-sixth Annual Statement.

Publish, in conformity with an act of the Legislature, the following statement of their assets on the 1st December, 1868:—

Real Estate, League Island, Office Building, No. 304 Walnut street, and several well-secured Ground Rents	$383,503·75
Bonds and Mortgages on unincumbered Property	670,230·60
Loans, with ample collaterals	918,451·48
Debts due to Company, including advances on Trust Estates	113,153·04
Cash	202,288·43
Stocks and Loans per list below	2,376,591·92
	$4,664,219·22

112 shs.	Commercial National Bank
304 shs.	Farmers' and Mechanics' Nat. Bank
161 shs.	Phila. Nat. Bank
45 shs.	State B'k of Camden
600 shs.	Locust Mt. Iron Co.
200 shs.	Minehill and Sch'y'l Haven R. R.
244 shs.	Cleveland and Mahoning R. R.
32 shs.	Del. Bridge Co., Easton
300 shs.	Insurance Co. N. A.
103 shs.	Sch. Nav. Co.
57 shs.	Penna. R. R. Co.
50 shs.	N. Penna. R. R. Co.
69 shs.	Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co.
17,200	Phila. 5 per cent. Loan
14,500	Phila. 6 per cent. Loan
111,400	Phila 6 per cent. Gas Loan
10,000	Schuylkill Nav. Co. 6 per cent. Loan, 1872
8,000	Pittsb'g 6 per cent. Loan
393,700	Lehigh Coal and Nav. 6 per ct. Loan, 1884
20,000	Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co. 6 per ct. conv. Loan
71,172·68	Chesapeake and Del. Canal 6 per ct. Loan
3,400	Tennessee 5 per ct. Loan
12,000	Youghiogheny 6 C. H. Co. 10 per ct. Loan
600	Schylkill Nav. 7 per ct. Boat Loan
52,500	U. S. 6 per ct. Loan, 1881
650	U. S. 5-20 Loan, July, 1865
8,600	U. S. 5-20 Loan, 1862
24,900	U. S. 5-20 Loan, Nov. 1865
100,000	Penna. R. R. 6 per cent. Debenture Bonds
18,000	Tennessee 5 per ct. Bonds
12,000	Tennessee 6 per ct. Bonds
21,080	North Penna. R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds
8,000	Pittsburg 5 per cent. Comp. Bonds
26,000	N. J. 6 per cent. Bonds
30,000	Junction R. R. 6 per ct. Bonds
5,000	Harrisburg, P., Mt. J. and L. 6 per cent. Bonds
20,000	Wyoming Valley Canal 6 per cent. Bonds
5,000	Allegheny Valley 6 per cent. Bonds
30,000	Penna. 6 per cent. War Loan
598,600	Penna. 6 per cent. 15 25 Loan
25,000	McKean and Elk Land Improvement 6 per cent. Bonds
41,000	Warren and Franklin R. R. 7 per ct. Bonds
9,000	Belvidere Delaware R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds
20,000	Cleveland and Mahoning 7 per cent. Bonds
3,000	Del. and Raritan and Camden and Amboy 6 per cent. Bonds
27,000	Lackawana and Bloomsburg R. R. 7 per cent. Bonds
80,000	U. S. 10-40 Bonds
20,000	Hamilton Co. (Ohio) 6 per cent. Bonds
26,000	Sunbury and Erie R. R. 7 per cent. Bonds
10,000	Western Penna. R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds
40,000	Penna. Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds
50,000	Union and Logansport 7 per cent. Bonds
5,000	J. H. Lucas 8 per cent. Bonds
8,000	Elmira and Williamsp't R. R. 5 per ct. Bonds
60,000	Little Schuylkill R. R. 7 per cent. Bonds
40,000	Phila. and Erie R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds
14,000	Reading R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds
5,000	Tennessee 6 per ct. Bonds
143,000	Cam. and Amboy 6 per cent. Consolidated Bonds
1,000	Lehigh Valley R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds
3,100	Northern Liberty R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds
27,000	Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co. 6 per cent. Gold Bonds
6,842·25	City Warrants

$2,376,591·92

CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

Office of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance of Lives and Granting Annuities, No. 304 Walnut Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

At an Election of the Stockholders held on MONDAY, the 18th instant, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Charles Dutilh,
Henry J. Williams,
William S. Vaux,
John R. Wucherer,
St. Geo. T. Campbell,
Adolph E. Borie,
Alexander Biddle,
Joshua B. Lippincott,
S. Morris Wain,
Chas. H. Hutchinson,
Lindley Smith,
George A. Wood.
Anthony J. Antelo.

And at a meeting of the Directors held this day, CHARLES DUTILH was unanimously re-elected President, and WILLIAM B. HILL Actuary.

WM. B. HILL, Actuary.

1 21 thstu3t

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED!

A BOOK OF GENERAL INTEREST TO ALL CLASSES.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE,
BY HORACE GREELEY.

In one elegant octavo volume of over 600 pages, illustrated with an admirable portrait on steel of Mr. Greeley, and a beautiful portrait of Margaret Fuller.

Mr. Greeley says:—"I shall never write anything else into which I shall put so much of *myself*, my experiences, notions, convictions, and modes of thought, as these *Recollections*. I give, with small reserve, my mental history." The book embraces views of early New England settlement, the author's own youthful life, education, apprenticeship, adventures, professional and political reminiscences, experience in Congress, newspaper life in New York, and much useful talk about farms and farming. It is a look behind the scenes during an important period of the country's history.

Apply for terms to

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T. ELLWOOD ZELL,
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1 16 stuth1m

WANTED TO RENT—

On or before the 15th of March, A MODERATE SIZED HOUSE must contain all the modern conveniences, and be in good order, for which a good rent will be paid, and the best of care taken of it.

A property with COACH HOUSE attached preferred, situated between TENTH and TWENTIETH and CHESNUT and VINE Streets.

Address P. O. Box 1169, Philadelphia, stating terms and situation. 1 12 tf

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We shall continue to maintain and increase the reputation we have sustained of being the largest and

Cheapest Muslin House
IN THE CITY.

Receiving our supplies from first hands only, we shall hereafter sell all

Muslins by the Piece at the Regular Wholesale Prices.

THIRTY-FIVE CASES AND BALES
MUSLINS,

Comprising all the leading brands and widths of

PILLOW MUSLINS,
WIDE SHEETINGS,
FINE SHEETINGS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
NEW YORK MILLS,
BAY MILLS,
ARKWRIGHT,
FORESTDALE,
HOUSEKEEPER.
FRUIT OF THE LOOM.

Our constant aim will be to make the lowest prices in the market.

Good yard-wide Shirting, 12½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
2½ yards wide Unbleached Sheetings, 50 cents.

House Furnishing Linens
IN LARGE ASSORTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!

UP TOWN LIGHT EXPENSES!!

OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Thornley's Popular Corner.

We have laid in a superior stock of MUSLINS, Bleached and Unbleached, all widths and qualities, and are prepared to supply the thousands of our Philadelphia housekeepers on the very best terms.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.

N. B.—You can ride to our door. It will pay to come. [1 9 1mrp

DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS closing out low.

WAMSUTTA, WILLIAMSVILLE,

New York Mills,
Davol Mills,
Arkwright,
Forestdale,
Hill, Utica,
Amoskeag,
Nashua,
Housekeeper,
Whitney,
Red Bank, etc.

In all 28,000 yards of Shirtings, bought before the recent great advance. We hold out inducements to our friends to buy now.

10-4 Utica, Pequot, Waltham, etc.
9-4 Pepperell, Androscoggin, etc.
8-4 Pepperell, Androscoggin, etc.
6-4 Utica, Waltham, etc.
5-4 Utica, Nashua, etc.
9-8 Wamsutta, Waltham, etc.

3371 yards Sheetings, bought early. No advance.

Black Alpacas, good bargains.
62½ cent Lupin's Black Poplins.
Dress Goods, greatly sacrificed.
Fine Cloaks, all cheaper.
$5 Heavy Woollen Long Shawls.
Ladies' Cloaking Cloths.
$1 25 extra good Cassimeres.
New Ginghams, Prints, Percales, etc.
Linens and White Goods.
$1 50 Napkins, none better.
$1 85 Large size White Quilts, two cases.
Blankets, Coverlets, Comfortables, etc.
Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Hdkfs., etc.

COOPER & CONARD,
17 fam§ *S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.*

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RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
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SILKS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
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VELVETEENS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
IRISH POPLINS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
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Dress Goods at 25 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Dress Goods at 30 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Dress Goods at 35 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Dress Goods at 40 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
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Dress Goods at 62½ cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
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Dress Goods, $1 to $3.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
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His last important Picture, and the best and most comprehensive view of the
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SCIENTIFIC LECTURES
BY DR. J. F. BOYNTON.
LAST THREE OF THE SERIES.
ON MONDAY EVENING, January 25.
COAL BEDS AND OIL BEDS.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 27,
THE AGE OF REPTILES.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, January 29.
THE MASTODON AND MAMMOTH PERIOD.
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Tickets for the balance of the Course (three in number), with reserved seats, $1·50.
Tickets to be obtained at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street; also at the Hall on the evenings of the lectures
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 o'clock. 1 21 tf

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Jan 23.
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE DOME.
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS
of Dion Boucicault's great sensational drama of
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.
Received on each representation
WITH ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
J. E. McDONOUGH as..........OLD TOM
New scenery by R. S. Smith and John Thorne; machinery by Alex. Wilson; music by Simon Hassler.
In order to accommodate those who reside in adjacent cities and towns, there will be a daylight performance
THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
28th and 29th representations, and
POSITIVELY LAST TWO NIGHTS,
of Augustin Daly's local play,
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
with its New Scenery,
Startling Mechanical Effects,
and Efficient Cast.
Monday, with new Scenes and Costumes, Shakespeare's TWELFTH NIGHT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 7·45.
J. C. GREGORY..........Sole Lessee and Manager
MISS SUSAN GALTON
AND COMIC ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,
in two of Offenbach's Operas.
LA ROSE DE ST FLEUR and
LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN.
Between the Operas a Comedietta. 1 21 3t
SUSAN GALTON MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE.
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 tf

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LUTHER DOCK,
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A LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK FOR SALE.

The Company who own the
SPLENDID NEW SKATING RINK
Corner of CHESNUT and TWENTY-THIRD Streets

Have instructed us to offer a limited amount of the stock for sale in shares of One Hundred Dollars each. A large amount of money has been expended in the erection of this building, which is 240 by 110 feet. The main hall is 56 feet high.

Each share of stock will be entitled to an advance dividend, payable yearly, of twenty per cent. ($20) in tickets, subject to provisions of the By-Laws of the Company. Such dividends may be taken in single season, or coupon tickets, which are transferable.

Regarding the success of the project there can be no doubt, as the building is intended for a public hall, to be used for

Concerts, Church Fairs, Festivals, Conventions, Agricultural Exhibitions, etc.

Further particulars can be obtained at our office.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
1 18 1m PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

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OFFICE, NO 518 WALNUT STREET.
The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

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NEW MUSIC STORE,
NO. 1317 CHESNUT ST., above THIRTEENTH
PHILADELPHIA.
Music Publishers, and Dealers in Musical Merchandise of every Description.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT
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THE BEST GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIRECT FROM EUROPE.
CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.
No. 1317 CHESNUT STREET,
128 tuths 2m IN THE MUSIC STORE.

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BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL SACKS.
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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1869.

The Metropolitan Police Bill.

The arguments in favor of a Metropolitan Police Commission are strengthened by the fact that Mayor Fox, notwithstanding the forbearing spirit he has displayed up to this time, occasionally holds levees, which are remarkably well attended, for the reception of applications for police appointments. The local reporters inform us that after the aspirants for the honor of wearing the city uniform are duly formed into a long line by a Reserve, wearing white gloves, they each, in turn, receive a hearing before the Mayor. The sweet words of affection and vows of fidelity on the one hand, and the assurances of a desire to serve faithful henchmen on the other, which are presumably uttered on these occasions, do not reach the ears of disbelievers in the purity, patriotism, and wisdom of modern Democracy, but it requires no great stretch of the imagination to suppose that the followers of Seymour have not yet lost their faith in the doctrine they always devoutly worship after their party triumphs, that "to the victors belong the spoils." Of the thousands of applicants for police appointments, it is questionable whether a single one among the number ever thinks of seriously basing his claims for favor upon the pretext that he would improve the efficiency of the force, or that the public good really requires the displacement of any special incumbent for his accommodation. The range of argument narrows down to the stereotyped phrases of spoils-hunting partisanship; and when Patrick, erst of county Cork, but now of the —— ward, appears, cap in hand, he deems it a work of supererogation to define in detail his special qualifications as a conservator of the public peace, or to say more than that he has served the party well at delegate and general elections, and that he has won the favor of this or that magnate of the organization. As the case now stands, there is a general complaint among the Democratic politicians that "the Mayor moves very slowly," but *if* the Legislature adjourns without passing a Metropolitan Police bill, and *if* Mayor Fox, after such escape from proposed restrictions upon his power, should be disposed to retain any considerable number of Republican policemen, he would be subjected to a partisan pressure that few men could withstand. Every weapon in the Democratic armory would be employed to change his determination, and he would in turn be implored and denounced, praised and persecuted, until he either guillotined the last of the Republican policemen or openly quarrelled with his original supporters, and gained a niche in the calendar of traitors to the Democratic party. No good citizen who calmly reflects upon the subject can desire that any such thorough change in the police force should be effected now or at any future time. The gravest public interests imperatively demand that the police force shall not be at the mercy of every partisan revolution. It holds to the city a relation very similar to that held to the National Government by the regular army, and nobody was ever insane enough to propose that its commanding officers and soldiers should be subjected to the changes which periodically occur in the civil service. Philadelphia needs, for the common good of all parties, for the "outs" as well as for the "ins," and for the protection of her eight hundred thousand men, women, and children, and her hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property, a permanent police force, to be modified only by dismissals for cause, promotions for merit, and new appointments to fill unavoidable vacancies. While we disapprove of the incorporation of unfair features in a Metropolitan Police bill, it would be a grave mistake for the Legislature to adjourn without decisive action on this subject, and to leave Philadelphia at the mercy of a raw corps of policemen, more familiar with the art of carrying Democratic delegate elections than the business of guarding life and property.

Now what kind of a bill is at once the most just and most practical? In all its selections the Legislature should be guided by the fact that it is not a temporary party expedient, but a permanent reform. We think that the Board of Commissioners should certainly number among its members the Mayor of Philadelphia, and it seems to us only just that he should be its President. As to the other members, while every mode of selecting them is open to objection, it seems to us that appointment by the Governor, with confirmation by the Senate, is least liable to abuse. The selection by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas has its advantages, but it also has great danger. By vesting so great a power in their hands, we make those positions, which should be utterly removed from all political bitterness, become at once the prize for which politicians would scramble. We endanger the purity and dignity of the bench by placing such a duty on its members. These Commissioners, it seems to us, ought to be paid for their services, and ought to be compelled to devote to the duties of their position all their time. They should, in fact, be as much Commissioners as the Chief of Police is Chief. In other words, it should be made their sole business. It would cost the city but little additional, and would be the commencement of a much-needed and eminently proper reform.

The Acquittal of Mrs. Twitchell.

The acquittal yesterday of Mrs. Camilla E. Twitchell as an accomplice in the murder of Mrs. Hill, did not create much surprise in the minds of those who had read the evidence produced by the Commonwealth against her. The proofs adduced were clearly insufficient to fasten upon her the heinous offense with which she was charged. Under these circumstances, District Attorney Sheppard had no alternative save that of abandoning the case, by requesting the jury to return a verdict of not guilty. This official and his associates have done their full duty, under the law, to the people and the accused. So long as there was a *prima facie* case against the prisoner, it was clearly the duty of Mr. Sheppard to press forward with the case until that *prima facie* case was either strengthened to one of positive certainty or entirely undermined. This he did, and public sentiment will justify him, both in insisting upon the detention of the accused until she could be brought to trial, and in abandoning the case as soon as the proofs were found insufficient to warrant a conviction.

Destruction of Depreciated Funds.—For the past twenty years the annual reports of the State Treasurer have been burdened with a statement of the existence of $41,000 of depreciated funds which were held by the State. As the amount was added in the summing-up of the assets of the Commonwealth, and continually led to confusion, the Governor, in his annual message, advised that a committee be appointed to examine into these funds, and if they were worth anything, sell them, or if not, to have them destroyed. His recommendation was acted upon, and a committee have investigated their character. They consist of notes of broken banks, and of "relief money," and are, all combined, not worth a dollar. They therefore recommend the destruction of the entire amount. The report was adopted, and hereafter we shall lose that old-time item in the statement of what Pennsylvania is worth.

The postage of the members of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives is paid for by the State, the expenditures for this purpose at the session of 1868 being $19,350·04. This would allow an average for each member of $193·50, or an amount sufficient to purchase six thousand four hundred and fifty (6450) three-cent postage stamps. A portion of this sum is appropriately used in prepayment of the postage on documents, but the Legislature has only a few publications of general interest printed, and we were on the point of giving the legislative sages credit for conducting an extensive and instructive correspondence with their constituents, when we noticed the statement made in the House that one member had recently forwarded by mail a single package chargeable with five dollars postage! If parcels of this size often find their way to the post office, the expenditure is easily accounted for; but a new mystery remains—do the five dollar packages consist of boots or dirty linen?

The Senatorial Bolt.—The Democratic Senators bolted yesterday from the chamber in order to leave that body without a quorum, and succeeded, there being but fifteen Republicans in Harrisburg. There is nothing which can excuse such an action as this. These gentlemen had all the rights of members and could resort to all the tactics of members. If, after all, the rules of the Senate and the laws of the land were against them, then it was their duty to remain, and not, by an unjust and almost illegal act, deprive the body to which they belonged of their presence. There is another lesson to be drawn from this action. It is that Republican Senators should not absent themselves from their posts during the session of the Senate. Nor should they pair off with the Opposition. Had it not been for the system of pairing, there would have been eighteen Senators present, and the Democrats might have absented themselves as long as they saw fit.

Correction.—Mr. Elisha W. Davis says that he did not call The Evening Telegraph a "guerrilla sheet," but that it was only the *Morning Post, Evening Bulletin*, and *Sunday Dispatch* that were thus characterized. Of course we are immeasurably relieved by the correction, though why we should not be considered in the same category we do not know. To be sure we did not bitterly denounce the Receiver of Taxes bill, but we have spoken so freely of its merits and of other proposed statutes that we may be almost called "guerrillas." The *North American* is praised by Mr. Davis, though for what cause we cannot say, except that it has preserved a silence throughout all the discussion. Now, the truth is that the papers above named are those which saved the Republican party in Philadelphia from utter annihilation last fall, and are the true exponents of the sentiments of the *people* who compose the party. When Mr. Davis, therefore, denounces them as "guerrillas," he reminds us of the Irish recruit who complained that all the regiment was out of step with him.

SOLACE FOR DELAWARE.

The Whipping-Post in England.

We trust that the people of Delaware will lay this "flattering unction" to their souls:—

At Leeds, on the 4th inst., three men, who had been convicted of garrote robberies, received twenty-five lashes each with the cat-o'-nine tails, in the central hall of the borough jail. A new triangle, much stronger than the one hitherto in use, was employed, and the prisoners were secured to it so firmly that the struggles of two of them scarcely caused the least vibration in the solid timbers. The first man flogged was John Edwards, aged thirty-six, who took the first two or three strokes of the cat very coolly, but the fourth elicited a scream of "O !" and dreadful groans and howling proceeded from him until he had received seventeen of the whole twenty-five lashes. At the end of twelve strokes a second jailor handled the cat. For the last half-dozen lashes he was perfectly quiet, and when free walked firmly back to his cell. Joseph Robinson was the next delinquent brought to the whipping-post. He was full of fear from the first. Not only did he groan deeply, but he exclaimed despairingly, "Stop off," "Murder," "Pull me off, and I'll never do it again." He showed throughout more feeling than either of his fellow garroters. When he was unloosed he fell into the arms of the attendants and crawled back to his cell. The next prisoner was Solomon Robinson, aged nineteen, who went to the ordeal with evident determination to put on an appearance of bravado. Though the youngest of the victims, he was infinitely the most self-possessed. He never uttered a sound from the first stroke to the last.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN, UNDER the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Rev. T. W. J. WYLIE, D. D., will preach a Sermon especially to Young Men, To-morrow (Sabbath) Evening, at the FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, below Spruce, at 7½ o'clock.

Seats reserved for young men. Medical students and strangers in the city are cordially invited to attend.

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. The regular monthly meeting of the Association will be held next MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Essay by the Rev. MOSELEY H. WILLIAMS. Subject—"The Man of the World." Subject for discussion—"How can Prayer Meetings be made Attractive to Unconverted Young Men?" Vocal and Instrumental music. The public are invited. 1t

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D., will preach the seventh of the series of discourses on the Book of Esther To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Subject—"The Double Omen."

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH—TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—To-morrow being the fourth Sunday in the month, the afternoon service will be omitted. Service in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

"WONDER OF DISOBEDIENCE to the Gospel."—Sermon by Dr. SHEPHERD To-morrow at 10½ A. M., in BUTTONWOOD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Evening, at 7½ o'clock. "Paul's Confidence in Christianity."

THE REV. DR. TEESDALE, FORmerly of Washington city, is assisting the pastor of the THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH in a series of revival exercises. The Doctor will preach Sunday morning and evening, and every evening during the week, in the audience-room of the church.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. ALBERT BARNES will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and Rev. ALEXANDER REED, D. D. at 7½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street above Race.—Rev. Mr. KELLEY, of Camden, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and Rev. R. W. HUMPHRISS, pastor, at 7½ P. M.

REV. WILLIAM S. OWENS WILL preach in the NORTH UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MASTER Street, above Fifteenth, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Pews free. Strangers are welcome.

DIVINE PLEADINGS.—REV. DR. MARCH will preach on this subject To-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. All persons cordially invited to attend.

REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., WILL preach in WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT streets, Sabbath, 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12 1869.

At an election for Directors held THIS DAY the following named gentlemen were duly elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
FREDERIC A. HOYT,
JOHN PEARCE,
ALFRED DAY,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT,
CHARLES RICHARDSON,
J. BARLOW MOORHEAD,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES L. SHARPLESS,
WILLIAM B. BEMENT.

And at a meeting of the Board held THIS DAY WILLIAM H. RHAWN was elected President.

1 13 wfm6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15, 1869.

At an election held on the 13th day of January, 1869, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

ELWIN M. LEWIS,
JOHN ASHHURST,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO,
BENJ. A. FARNHAM,
FRANCIS TETE,
LINDLEY SMYTH,
RICHARD C. DALE,
J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
J. EDWARD FARNUM,
GEORGE W. FARR, Jr.,
WM. H. WOODWARD,
C. H. HUTCHINSON,
HENRY P. SLOAN.

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.

1 15 10t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Philadelphia, January 16, 1869.

At an election held on the 14th instant, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this bank:—

GEORGE K. ZEIGLER,
JOHN A. BROWN,
A. E. BORIE,
S. W. CANNELL,
THOMAS H. KIRTLEY,
GEORGE TROTT,
GEORGE W. PAGE,
JOHN THOMPSON,
JOHN RODMAN PAUL, M. D.

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, George K. Ziegler, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

1 18 mwf3t JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier.

"UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA." Office, S. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets Philadelphia.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Company held on the 18th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Geo. H. Stuart, Philada.,
Geo. W. Childs "
Anthony J. Drexel "
Jos. Patterson "
Francis A. Drexel "
Hon. W. A. Porter, "
Wm. Frew, Pittsburg,
Hon. E. S. Tobey, Boston,
W. Prescott Smith, Balt.,
A. E. Chamberlain, Cin.,
J. E. Yeatman, St. Louis,
Hon. Asa Packer, Philada.,
Thos. W. Evans, "
Wm. V. McKean, "
Sidney J. Solms, "
Wm. C. Houston, "
S. H. Horstman, "
Jas. M. Morrison, N. Y.,
Joseph Stuart, "
G. Z. Leiter, Chicago,
J. M. Smith, "

At a meeting of the Board, held the same date, GEORGE H. STUART was elected President, THOMAS W. EVANS Vice-President, and C. F. BETTS Secretary. 1 21tf

OFFICE OF THE HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Jan. 20 1869.

At the Annual Election held on the 11th inst., the following Stockholders were elected Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, viz.:—

William F. Smith,
Joseph Collins,
Nicholas Rittenhouse,
Joseph Backhaus,
Philip Gilenger,
John Ph. Trau,
Robert M. Foust,
Henry C. Oram,
Samuel J. Garber,
Adam Wartman,
George W. Michener,
Christopher F. Miller.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day, WILLIAM F. SMITH was elected President, JOSEPH COLLINS Vice-President, BENEZET F. FOUST Solicitor, and

1 22 3t ROBERT M. FOUST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 21, 1869.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, February 2d, 1869 at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year.

1 21 10t E. G. GILES, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE OF PHILADELPHIA.—The annual meeting of the Commercial Exchange will be held on TUESDAY, January 26, 1869.

The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read at 11½ o'clock A. M.

The polls will be open from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year.

1 20 6t G. R. TISDALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, February 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year.

1 19 11t R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

MR. CHARLES F. HASELTINE'S ART GALLERIES will be open to the public daily, and every MONDAY EVENING. 23 21*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR.—Office of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, January 22 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the following ordinance to prevent the killing of birds in the city of Philadelphia will be strictly enforced from and after the above date:—

An Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Prevent the Killing of Birds in the City of Philadelphia," approved January 1, 1869.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That any person or persons who shall capture, trap, snare, stone, throw at, shoot, wound, or kill any bird or birds within the limits of the city of Philadelphia shall incur a penalty of five dollars for each and every such offense, such penalty to be sued for and recovered in like manner as other penalties are now recoverable, the whole of which penalty shall go to the informer or prosecutor, such informer to be a competent witness: *Provided*, however, that the provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to the killing of reed birds, rail birds, partridges, snipe, black birds, or woodcock, when these birds are in season.

Section 2. It is hereby made the duty of all the officers and members of the police of the city, and those having charge of the public squares, to see that the provisions of this ordinance are carried into effect.

1 23 3t DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue. PHILADELPHIA, January 20, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of *taxes*, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1868, payable on and after February, first proximo, to the holders thereof as they stood registered on the books of the Company on the 15th inst.

1 20 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No 40 Broadway, NEW YORK, 28th December 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will be held at the General Offices of the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January next, to consider and approve of, or reject, certain contracts entered into with the Erie Railway Company, and the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, and for other purposes. The transfer books will remain closed until after the meeting.

1 14w W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA December 30, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, January 12.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 25, 1869 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

12 30 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 230 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 8th of February next at 10 o'clock A. M. At this meeting an election will be held for ten managers of the company, to serve for one year. The polls to close at 12 o'clock noon.

1 23 amwth 9t] GEORGE P. LITTLE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, CAMDEN, N. J. January 16, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of national tax, payable to the Stockholders of this date on and after WEDNESDAY the 3d day of February, 1869, at the Treasurer's Office in Camden. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof, until the 4th day of February, 1869.

1 19 14t GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer W. J. R. R. Co.

OFFICE INS. CO. NORTH AMERICA, PHILADELPHIA January 11 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of all taxes.

1 11 12t CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

The Business Man's View of the Matter.

Forth from his door, on his way to the store,
The business man set out,
With a suit of black on his manly back,
And an overcoat warm and stout.
"I have much to pay," thought he, "to-day,
But I've cash in bank, I suppose;
And little I care, for folks know I wear
The ROCKHILL & WILSON clothes."

Said he, "Small thanks to the men at the banks
That I get so bravely through;
For it's known that those who wear such good clothes
Stand well at the banks—they do.
The directors know where their customers go
For clothes, for they ask them all,
And they're always kind to the men whom they find
Buy clothes at the GREAT BROWN HALL."

Poor economy to go shabby, good friend! The better your clothes the better you will get along in your business.

The Business Men of Philadelphia are invited to make it their particular business to come and look at our Business coats, and splendid piece goods of every description, which we make up to order in the shortest time and at the lowest prices. Exactly the things to suit everybody. Winter stock in rapid motion.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3tf No 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA. Every inducement offered to purchasers. J. E. GOULD, 12 1 tuths 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.
Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,
Below Girard Avenue [1 15 4ptf
Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

LOST.

LOST—IN LADIES' CAR OF READING Railroad Train, which arrived at 1 o'clock P. M. on Friday (22d inst.), a Wallet, containing a $50 note. If found, please leave it at No. 1726 CHESNUT Street, or No. 34 S. SECOND Street. Will be rewarded by the owner. 1t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING for GENTLEMEN only, at No. 236 South EIGHTH Street. 1 18 6t

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16§

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 35 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 22 3m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 406 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1869.

This Company, incorporated in 1856, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its

CAPITAL STOCK FROM $100,000, its present amount, to

$200,000,

In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each,

And for which subscription books are now open at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES RICHARDSON,
PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
1 20 4ptf SECRETARY.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 Walnut Street, Philada.

INCORPORATED 1794 CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital $500,000
Assets . . . $2,348,323·39

Marine, Fire, and Inland Insurance.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS,
January 1, 1869.

	FIRST MORTGAGES ON CITY PROPERTY.	
$628,550·00		$628,550·00
	LOAN BONDS.	
$301,100	U. S. Government Loans	$324,177·00
150,000	Philadelphia City Loans	149,675·00
161,000	Pennsylvania State Loans	167,610·00
14,000	Cincinnati City Bonds	12,600·00
41,000	Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's Loans	33,800·00
40,000	Del. and Rar. Canal and Camden and Amboy R. R. Co.	35,400·00
37,000	Chesapeake and Del. Canal Co.'s Con. Mort. Loan, 1886	31,040 00
40,000	North Pennsylvania R. R. Company's Bonds, 1861	35,600 00
4,000	N. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.'s 7 per cent. coupon bonds	4,005·00
20,000	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.'s Bonds (1st mortgage)	19,690·00
20,000	Schuylkill Navigation Convertible Mortgage Loan	14,000·00
15,000	Delaware Division Canal Company's Loan	13,050·00
10,000	Delaware Railroad Company's Mortgage Loan	8,800·00
30,000	Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Mortgage Bonds	27,300 00
5,000	Union Canal Company's Loan.	600·00
	STOCKS.	
215 sh.	Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Rail. Com.	14,297·50
239 sh.	Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Rail. Com.	13,145·00
100 sh.	Philadelphia Bank	15,500 00
63 sh.	Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company	1,575·00
176 sh.	Chesapeake and Del. Canal Co.	7,040·00
59 sh.	Schuylkill Navigation Company (preferred) 1882	1,180·00
58 sh.	Schuylkill Navigation Company (common)	580·00
100 sh.	N. Pennsylvania RR. Com.	3,500·00
40 sh.	Philadelphia and Southern M. S. S. Company	2,200·00
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
	Cash on hand and in Bank	148,066·93
	Notes Receivable	390,373·19
	Policies (premiums unsettled)	143,462·35
	Debts Due in account (all good)	43,058·51
	Interest Due and Unpaid	25,507·91
	Real Estate, Office of the Company (Philadelphia)	30,000·00
	TOTAL ASSETS	$2,348,323·39

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
Richard D. Wood,
S. Morris Waln,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
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Louis C. Madeira,
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1 19 tuths3t4p

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
WILL RESUME BUSINESS
On Monday, January 18,
AT THE STORE
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
1 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5p§

AN EXPLANATION!

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL? We answer—

1. It cures—not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringent effects, the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its Assistants, are preferable, because they remove the CAUSE of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purify the blood, *thus scientifically making the cure perfect.*

The truth of which we have living witnesses who were once given up to die.

Read the certificates subjoined, and call at Dr. WISHART'S GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE, and examine our file, and go and consult living testimonies, which are more satisfactory than reading or hearing of the wonderful cures of Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S MEDICINES:—

Reading, Pa.—Dr. Wishart—Dear Sir:—I have been cured, as I believe, of Consumption, by the use of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I was so very low, and had been sick so long when I commenced to use it, that I had but little confidence in anything. I had tried many of the advertised medicines, as well as the prescriptions of several eminent physicians.

My symptoms were a dry, hacking cough, which I had had for several years, with night sweats and frequent severe bleeding of the lungs. I was so very weak that I could attend to no business, and had pain almost constantly through my breast and shoulders. About four years ago my brother, who resides in Philadelphia, told me he believed your medicine would cure me, and I commenced its use. I was aware that my disease had gone so far that I could not expect to be cured in a few days; but in a short time I felt much better—so much so that I was able to attend to my business; and, after continuing its use for several months, I recovered my health and strength perfectly.

I am convinced that this is not a mere transient relief, but a complete and permanent cure, as I have been gradually growing stronger ever since, and I attribute it solely to your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for I know that I must have gone to my grave years ago, if I had not used your great medicine. I would say to those who are similarly afflicted, especially in cases like mine, where the disease has run for a long time, that although one bottle will relieve, it will not effect a cure; but by persevering in its use, I believe it will restore you to health, if you are not beyond the power of medicine.

Mrs. L. S. Sallade,
No. 658 Penn street, Reading, Pa.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. Wishart:—I have been a constant sufferer with dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness, in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain in my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep by night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that for the disease at my present age (forty-five years) there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every-day companions.

James M. Saunders,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
No. 453 North Second street, Philada.
Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

Our Physician, who will be found in attendance Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., will give professional aid and counsel FREE OF CHARGE.

OFFICE AND STORE
No. 232 North SECOND St,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Patients at a distance can receive advice by mail free of charge.

Write directions plainly, and state symptoms of disease fully.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Boucicault's drama of *After Dark* will be performed this afternoon and evening.

AT THE ARCH Daly's drama of *A Flash of Lightning* will be given for the last time this evening. On Monday Shakespeare's comedy of *Twelfth Night* will be produced, with new scenery, costumes, etc. One reason why Shakespeare's plays so often fail to attract good audiences is that they are put upon the stage in a slovenly style, with the characters filled up by actors who take no pains to represent them adequately, and the representation of the leading *role* by a "star" constituting the sole attraction. All of the characters in Shakespeare's plays are of importance, and in the vast majority of instances lovers of the drama would rather have a fair performance of an entire play than for one actor to carry off all the honors. *Twelfth Night*, independent of any other merits, is a very entertaining comedy; it has not been worn out by too frequent performance, and for very many it will be as much of a novelty as the latest London importation. If placed upon the stage with as much care as was bestowed upon *A Flash of Lightning* and other trashy pieces, and if the characters are well sustained throughout, as we anticipate that they will be, *Twelfth Night* ought to be the hit of the season.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton and troupe will appear this afternoon and evening in *La Rose de St. Fleur* and *Lischen and Fritzchen*.

The Chesnut Street Theatre has been taken by this troupe, and they will open there on the 1st of February with increased forces. In the meantime the theatre will be renovated and made as comfortable as possible. Miss Susan Galton has steadily won her way to public favor, and if she succeeds at the Chesnut, it will be no more than her merits deserve. Her troupe, however, will have to be largely increased and improved, for the standard of excellence demanded by the public advances in proportion to the increased size of the house.

The press of the city has very generally endorsed what we have said about the failure of the Chesnut Street Theatre as a popular resort. There can be no doubt in the mind of any theatre-goer who has been in the habit of attending there, that an entire reconstruction of the interior of the house is the first thing necessary to make it attractive. The alteration of the auditorium, however, will have but little effect unless the establishment is entrusted to a competent manager. As has repeatedly been remarked, the Chesnut has the best location of any theatre in the city, and if it is altered so as to ensure the comfort of the audience, there is very little doubt but that it will pay, and pay well. Two theatres are not enough in this city, and the sooner the work of reconstructing the Chesnut is commenced the better it will be. In the meantime Miss Galton proposes to try her fortunes there, and we hope that she will have no occasion, before she gets through, to sing "There's nae luck about the house."

AT THE AMERICAN variety performances will be given this afternoon and evening.

CARL SENTZ' and Mark Hassler's Orchestra will perform at Musical Fund Hall this afternoon.

DR. J. F. BOYNTON delivered the third lecture of his course last evening at Concert Hall. The subject was "The Introduction of Animal Life upon our Planet." The lecturer explained the geological theories on this subject by means of a large number of beautiful stereoscopic views.

On Monday evening Dr. Boynton will deliver his fourth lecture. Subject: "Coal Beds and Oil Beds."

THE third and fourth of the series of popular lectures under the auspices of the Teachers' Institute will be given at Concert Hall on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, January 26 and 28, by Dr. F. G. Lemercier. These lectures will be illustrated by "Clastic models," made to show the anatomical structure and physiology of man and animals. The subject of the lecture on Tuesday evening will be "The Structure of the Human Body," considered in a general manner, and compared with the principal classes of animals. Tickets can be procured at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

OVERCOATS

Reduced to prices as follows:—

Fine all-wool Beaver to....................$14·00

Fine all-wool Chinchilla and Fur Beaver to....................$18 00

Of the newest and most stylish material, cut and make, which have been sold at $25 00

A great variety of all styles, upwards from....................$8 00

SKATING JACKETS.—The best assortment in the city selling very low.

PANTALOONS, good style, all-wool Cassimere, reduced to....................$3 00

VESTS—Fine all-wool Cassimere reduced to..........$2·00

Half-way between fth and xth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA,

AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHAT ARE YOU TAKING?—Probably two-thirds of the adult population of the United States indulge more or less, in bar-room stimulants. Hot alcoholic beverages are habitually imbibed by thousands of people in the winter months "to keep out the cold." The alcoholic material of all these drinks is more or less *poisonous*, and is rendered all the more deleterious in consequence of being taken *warm*.

Avoid these dangerous excitants. Shun, as you would shun the deadliest drug, all *tavern stimulants*. They paralyze the digestion, congest the liver, disturb the natural action of the kidneys, irritate the bowels, shatter the nerves, and impair the reason.

The operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is diametrically opposite to this. They spur no organ into unnatural activity; but they tone and regulate all. If the digestion is feeble, they awaken the dormant energies of the stomach, and promote the work of assimilation. If the liver is sluggish and torpid they regenerate it. If the kidneys fail to perform their functions properly, they are regulated without being irritated. If the bowels are constipated the peristaltic action is moderately increased, and the discharges become natural and regular. If the nerves are tremulous they are strengthened. If the mind is clouded the BITTERS tend to disperse the gloom.

These are the effects of the great VEGETABLE TONIC AND CORRECTIVE, which for twenty years has been a staple medicine in this country, and the demand for which steadily increases in all parts of the Western Hemisphere.

It is not offered as a *beverage*, but as a *medicine*; nor will it ever be used to satisfy a craving for alcoholic stimulants, because its effect is to *check*, not to *create* a false appetite for excitants. The champions of temperance will do well to mark this peculiarity, and to recommend it as the only safe preparation containing alcohol that can be used for medicinal purposes.

THE RAPIDLY increasing business of the "*American Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia*" has necessitated a large increase of the working force. New agents are being put to work in the city and throughout the State, and their efforts are seconded in every possible way. Good, reliable solicitors are invited to confer with Mr. O. B. McLean, at the Company's Office, southeast corner Fourth and Walnut streets, from 1 to 3 P. M. No better pay and no better prospect of success can be had than is given by the "American."

BEDDING, Window Shades, Curtains, and Upholstery Goods. Upholstering of every description done at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption.

Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity Sold one dollar per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 Arch street.

SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations. Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

FURNITURE mended and varnished, and made look equal to new at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street. Work done at the house or taken away.

NO HUMBUG.—Curtains and Shades selling at a great reduction. No pretense, but real, *bona fide* bargains at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

WE are indebted to Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, for late copies of *Punch* and *Fun*, also *London Journal* and *Reynolds' Miscellany*, *Tinsley's*, and the *Sunday Magazine*. Mr Winch keeps on hand all of the foreign periodicals as well as home publications. Mr. Winch receives subscriptions for the English periodicals, specimen copies of which may be seen on his counter.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

MONEY LOANED

In sums from one dollar to thousands, on Diamonds, Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc., at RETTEW'S Loan Office, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets.

WE ARE REQUESTED to state that Messrs. Alsop & Co., of Lima, Peru Valparaiso, Chili, or San Francisco, California, are represented in the Atlantic States only by R. C. Ferguson, Esq., No. 42 South street, New York.

HAVE YOUR UPHOLSTERING done at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street. He is always ready, prompt, charges moderately, and gives entire satisfaction.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
Merchant Tailors
and Clothiers,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS are unequalled in durability, brilliancy, tone and power. Distinguished pianists say they are the best. We never listened to any piano so enchanting.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT YOU WILL HAVE THE *gist of what we have said from time to time about the merits of Wanamaker & Brown's Clothing House.*

1. *Their Clothing is cheap.*
2. *It wears well.*
3. *It is stylish.*
4. *It is comfortable.*
5. *They willingly make exchanges.*
6. *They never fail to fit.*
7. *They treat all alike.*
8. *They deal plainly and honestly.*
9. *They have made special provision for country trade.*
10. *They have the largest store and the largest stock in Philadelphia.*
11. *They save time, trouble and money for you.*
12. *They suit the boys.*

And if there is any other advantage desirable in purchasing Clothing, it is not on this list not because we do not offer it, but because we have not thought to mention it.

A CARD.—Prices of everything reduced since the appraisement of Stock; the assortment of both Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats still very good.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DIED.

CARTER.—On the 19th instant, MARY ANN widow of Robert Carter, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Hargesheimer, No. 770 S. Third street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

VIGUERS.—On the 20th instant, Mr. CHARLES VIGUERS aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1306 Lancaster street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Third Baptist Church for services.

AGENTS WANTED IN Philadelphia

BY THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Of Philadelphia,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

better terms NOWHERE offered.

Address or call at Company's Office, 1 to 3 P. M.

CALVIN B. McLEAN,
6 10 Manager of City Agency.

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS
FOR LIFE INSURANCE,
AND ALL PERSONS CONTEMPLATING INSURANCE, WILL DO WELL TO SEE
Mr. H. G. WILSON, at the Office of the
PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
1 16 stuth tf PHILADELPHIA.

FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD
No. 302 WALNUT Street.

Having disposed of my interest in the firm of DUY & HOLLINSHEAD, I will hereafter give my especial attention to

LIFE INSURANCE,
At the office of the
Asbury Life Insurance Co.,
NO. 302 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
1 25 4t* FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD.

AUCTION SALES.

[*For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.*]

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Tuesday Afternoon,

Jan. 26, at 4 o'clock, valuable miscellaneous books, illustrated works, English and American editions including British Poets, 13 volumes, Waverley Novels, Dickens' works, etc.

Also, 2 superior microscopes. 1 23 2t

PERSONAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has made application for the renewal of Certificate No. 10 746 for Four Shares of the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, issued to Abraham Rumbaugh, late of Westmoreland county, Pa., deceased, dated the 3d day of December, 1857, the same having been lost or destroyed.

JACOB RUMBAUGH,
Executor of Abraham Rumbaugh deceased.
Greensburg, Pa., Jan. 20, 1869 1 22 fa 8t*

INSTRUCTION.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.—The Spring Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, February 1. For terms, etc., apply to the Principal.

1 22 8t P. A. CREGAR, A. M.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY Street.
All Custom House Business transacted.
PASSPORTS PROCURED.

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. [1 23 3m

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
Opened This Morning,
BANKRUPT STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.

300 pieces White, Satin Plaid, and Striped Nainsooks.

Satin Plaid Nainsooks for ladies' wrappers, elegant goods.

Satin Stripe and Plaid Victoria Lawns, for wrappers.

Striped and Plaid Swiss and Cambrics.

Plain Nainsooks, very fine, 31 to 50c.

6 4 French Sheer Mull, for dresses, 10 yards in a piece.

100 pieces WHITE PIQUE, 25 to 88c.

100 doz. Ladies' 2 Button French Castor Gloves, $1·25, worth $2·25.

100 doz. French Castor Gloves (ladies'), $1·25, elegant quality.

100 doz. French Castor Gloves, $1·25, finest imported.

600 pairs genuine Kid Gloves, 75c. to $1.

300 do do do do $1 to $1·25.

Would call special attention to the above goods, as they comprise very desirable and

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Job lots of Dress Goods closing out; heavy Cretonne Poplins 37c., cost 50c. All the leading makes of Domestic Muslins, below market prices.

Best make Mechanic Corsets, $1.

Genuine Robert Werly Corsets.

HOOP SKIRTS—BEST MAKE, NEW SHAPE.

50 Music Albums, containing fifty pieces of popular music, $2 50.

E. R. LEE.
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
1 23 2t PHILADELPHIA.

HAMRICK & COLE
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
ANOTHER INVOICE
OF
MOIRE ANTIQUES
Sublime Qualities and Colorings, at $5 Per Yard—Usual Price, $8.
Also, One Case
EVENING SILKS
At $3.
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,
1 23 stu 2t PHILADELPHIA

LINEN CAMBRIC.—A lot of fine Linen Cambric (not sheer lawn,) at $1 a yard for infants' use, etc; much better than usual for the price.

MAGIC RUFFLING CO.'S RUFFLING.

No. 1 at 25 cents No. 2 at 28 cents No. 3 at 31 cents, and wider goods as low in proportion.

Also, the Lace-edge Magic Ruffling, cheap.

WHITE TARLETAN.

Will open to-day more of those very superior 55 cent Muslins, and at $8 a piece, 16¼ yards, two yards wide.

NEW EMPRESS FRILLING,
by the yard or piece.
ROYAL SANDRINGHAM FRILLING,
full line, at lower prices.
CASH'S COVENTRY FRILLING,
full line, under usual prices.
WHITE PLAID CRINOLINE.
Just received, at 25 cents a yard, at

WORNE'S
Lace and Embroidery Store,
1t No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street.

NEW MUSIC.

HITCHCOCK'S HALF-DIME MUSIC.

Believing that whatever tends to amuse and instruct to cultivate and develop the mind or to elevate the character and diversify the nature of Home enjoyments is ever welcome to the American People—this series is respectfully presented. Our object is to enable all classes—rich and poor—who have a desire for Music, to become possessed of all the popular productions of the day, without incurring an almost prohibitory expense. One or more numbers will be issued weekly. The price of each Number will be Five Cents. The following are

NOW READY:—

No. 1. Captain Jinks....................Maclagan
" 2. Won't you Tell me Why, Robin?..........Claribel
" 3. We'd Better Bide a Wee....................Claribel
" 4. Blue Eyes....................Molloy
" 5. Not for Joseph....................Lloyd
" 6. Good Bye, Sweetheart, Good Bye..........Hatton
" 7. I Really Don't Think I Shall Marry......Claribel
" 8. Praise of Tears, "Flowerets Blooming, Winds Perfuming"..........F. Schubert
" 9. Champagne Charlie....................Lee
" 10. Skating Rink Polka....................Wiener
" 11. Genevieve Waltz....................Wiener
" 12. Come hither my Baby, my Darling......Wiener
" 13. The Danish Boy's Whistle....................Graff
" 14. Little Maggie May....................Blamphin
" 15. Maggie's Secret....................Claribel
" 16. His Love Shines over all (sacred song). Forbes
" 17. The Old Cottage Clock....................Molloy
" 18. Silver Chimes....................Claribel
" 19. The Rose of Erin....................Benedict
" 20. Arm-in-Arm, Polka Mazourka..........Strauss

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The above can be obtained at the Music, Book, and Periodical Stores, or by enclosing the price, 5 cents each, to the Publisher. Other choice selections will rapidly follow. Agents wanted.

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher.
1t No. 98 SPRING Street, New York.

COLLARS.

THE NEW
KEYSTONE COLLAR,
DORE,

Will be ready for delivery on MONDAY, January 25

The Trade are requested to call for Samples and Show Cards at

No. 627 CHESNUT Street.
VAN DEUSEN, BOEHMER & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE—CAUTION.

We hereby notify the public that we have adopted the word "DORE" as a trade-mark, and secured the same by copyright in the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

VAN DEUSEN, BOEHMER & CO.,
1 18 2t KEYSTONE COLLAR COMPANY.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRENCH PEAS.

Small and Tender

FRENCH PEAS.

Particular attention has been given to the importation of these fine goods. Also,

MUSHROOMS AND TRUFFLES.

There are none in the market to compare in quality with ours.

For Sale at the Lowest Prices.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
Importers of Fine Table Goods.
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
1 5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street,
1 21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

MARVIN'S
PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., No. 721 Chesnut Street—Gentlemen:—The two large Safes you manufactured for us, and which were in the front part of our store during the late fire, was opened on Saturday last. Everything in them was found in perfect condition. They contained a large stock of our best and finest goods, Diamonds, Watches, etc., to an extensive amount. We have every confidence in the fire-proof qualities of your Safes under any emergency.

Very respectfully,
JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.

A large assortment of the above SAFES for sale at our Principal Warehouses.

MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESNUT Street (Masonic Hall),
No. 265 BROADWAY, New York;
No. 108 BANK Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Please send for illustrated circular. 1 19 tuths6t

FLOUR.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The best and most suitable Present for a friend or the needy is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR, and a bag or half barrel STERLING'S "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, *warranted* superior to any in the market.

Constantly on hand the best assortment of different brands of FLOUR, INDIAN, and RYE MEAL HOPS, etc.

GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,
11 24 2m rp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
1 19 mrp East of Front street.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Slightly Damaged by Water.

Stock to be closed out immediately.

PAINTER, READ & ELDREDGE,
No. 321 CHESNUT Street,
1 22 6tip PHILADELPHIA.

LAST MONTH OF THE SALE.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
HAVE THIS DAY MADE
STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS
IN ORDER
TO CLOSE BALANCE OF STOCK,
AS THEIR
LEASE EXPIRES FEBRUARY 1.
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Valuable Farm, 220 acres, White Horse turnpike, Centre township, Camden county, New Jersey, 6 miles from Camden, 2½ miles from Haddonfield. On Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable farm, 220 acres of land, situate on the White Horse turnpike, Camden county, N. J., about six miles from Camden, adjoining the well-known farms of Charles Willits and Chalkley Albertson; it has a variety of soil, a portion being heavy loam, suitable for grass or grain, and a portion for trucking. Streams of never-failing water pass through the entire farm, making it desirable for dairy purposes, 800 apple trees of choice varieties. The improvements are a dwelling containing 17 rooms, 2 barns, spring house, and out-buildings. A pump of excellent water in kitchen.

Terms—Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain.

Will be shown on application to the tenant, Mr. George W. Haye.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 23 2 6 20 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three story Brick Dwelling, No. 2124 N. Seventh street, above Diamond street, Twentieth ward. On Tuesday, February 2, 1869 at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with French roof, and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Seventh street, 173 feet 10 inches north of Diamond street, No. 2124 containing in front on Seventh street 14 feet 2 inches, and extending in depth on the north line thereof 73 feet 7⅞ inches, and on the south line thereof 73 feet 11½ inches to a 4 feet wide alley. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, etc Subject to a mortgage of $1550. Possession immediately. Keys at the Auction Rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 23 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Desirable Building Lot, Catharine street, above Sixteenth street. On Tuesday, February 2, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that certain triangular lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Catharine street, beginning at a point at the distance of 130 feet westward from Sixteenth street, in the Twenty sixth ward of the city of Philadelphia; thence extending northward in a line parallel with said Sixteenth street 17½ feet 7⅞ inches; thence southwestwardly 108 feet 7 inches to a point in the north line of said Catharine street; thence eastwardly along said Catharine street 90 feet to the place of beginning. Terms—$2700 may remain on mortgage; balance cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 23 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Four story brick house, known as the "Bank Hotel," No. 200 Spruce street. On Tuesday, February 2 1869 at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large four-story brick house, known as the "Bank Hotel," situate on the south side of Spruce street, No. 200; containing in front on Spruce street 18 feet, and extending in depth southward 51 feet. Bounded on the east by a certain 4 feet wide alley, with the free use and privilege thereof; has gas, bath-room, etc. Bar fixtures included in sale. Immediate possession. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$5000 cash; balance may remain on mortgage. Keys at the auction store.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 23 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Ground Rent, $30 a year, on Tuesday, January 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that yearly ground-rent of $30, payable by Dennis Coyle, his heirs and assigns, charged upon a three-story brick building and lot of ground, on the south side of Howell street, between Spruce and Pine streets, at the distance of 291 feet east of Twentieth street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front 15 feet, and extending in depth southward 50 feet.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 23 1t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—DESIRABLE House at ROXBOROUGH.

S. WAGNER, JR.,
1 19 6t No. 38 S. THIRD Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE Rooms on Second and Upper Floors of Nos. 429 and 433 MARKET Street.

DICKSON BROTHERS
1t* No. 320 WALNUT Street.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Chartered by Special Act of Congress,
Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA,

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

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JOHN W. ELLIS,
W. G. MOORHEAD,
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E. A. ROLLINS,
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HON. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:—

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.

It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.

It offers low rates of premium.

It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.

It is definite and certain in its terms.

It is a home company in every locality.

Its policies are exempt from attachment.

There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.

Every policy is non-forfeitable.

Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.

Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.

No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females.

1 8 3 warp

It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

CIGARS.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS,
and Manufacturers of fine Cigars,
No. 229 S. FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Leading brands of Havana Cigars, imported by every steamer, at low figures. Also, of our own make and copyrighted brands, as follows:—

"MARIANA RITA"—pure Havana Cigars.
"FRA DIAVOLO"—pure Havana Filler Cigars.
"LOUIS D'OR," } —selected Seed Leaf.
"FLEUR DE LIS," }

Low prices, variety of sizes, and warranted quality 1 18 1m5p

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries,

AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCVII.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE CONTROLLERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A very interesting meeting was held last Thursday in the Directors' Room of the Insane Asylum, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of having the newspapers read in the Public Schools, instead of the old-fashioned books now used, such as the different "Readers," stale "Histories," and accounts of nations now dead or half dead. The various ologies now studied, and descriptions of extinct monsters (particularly the pre-Adamite insects), so haunt the minds of our children with their terrible images that an ordinary nightmare is a luxury.

The Rev. D. Mure

was called to the chair. On taking it (which he did very gracefully by the arm), he said he hoped to see the time when the papers, particularly such papers as the *National Dipist*, and other live papers, would occupy our children's attention. He was of the opinion that the proceedings of the different religious bodies was a thing which our children at present were very ignorant of.

Mr. P. Green

said he had been a member of the Board for many years, and had seen there was something wanting in the children. He once made the suggestion, on his own account, that the *Daily Noose* be served regularly to all the schools. (Great laughter.)

Mr. S. Malta

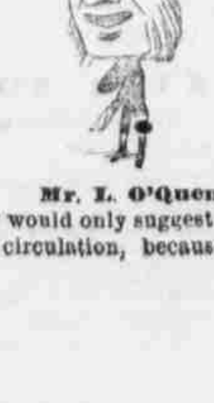
said he hoped the *Sunday Thermometer* would be added to the *Noose;* that the present subjects of school reading were very dry.

Dr. O. P. Dilldock

would move that the *Monthly Purge and Lancet* be added to the list. He had noticed, when he was a visiting county school director, many children over twelve years of age—an age at which all well-regulated railroad companies charged the same fare as for himself—that could not tell the difference between a "cataplasm" and the "spinal column." He would, therefore, like to see more attention given to Materia Medica, so that cases of Acute Pneumonia would be as familiar to children as frosted feet.

Mr. R. Gue

would ask why, if newspapers are to be read, we should be confined to the American papers? He would like see the *Amerike Botschafer*, and occasionally the *Yyyllmorr Llweddd*, a sprightly paper published at Gwynedd, in our State, read. He was sure there must be much in these learned periodicals that our children were unacquainted with; and why not? Let the thing be tried. Why not? He would like to hear from some gentleman. He was opposed to most anything for the sake of argument. Why not?



Mr. L. O'Quent

hoped they would only suggest the papers with the largest circulation, because they were the most influential, and generally were a better index of the public taste. He would name, as meeting the case, *The Catholic Unicorn*, a weekly published right in our midst.

Mr. V. Heement

was surprised at this beating around the bush and no conclusion come to. No one would like to see the newspapers in the Public Schools more than he, but let them be such as were appropriate. Are our children to grow up without any minds of their own? Form them with opinions as are opinions. There is the New York *Daily Tribulation*, or, for children with opposite politics, there is Pomeroy's *Daily Brickbat*, a paper of a decided character (a voice, "But a decided *bad* character"); that may be, but how are we to appreciate light without darkness? (Applause.)

Mr. G. Ology

now rose and said he thought the meeting would spend all their time in talk, and do nothing. What we want is facts. If any gentleman has seen the *Strata Review and Sandstone Journal*, he has seen a specimen of a true paper, a type of which is seldom found out of the office. He would no more think of educating children without a knowledge of the oolite, lias, and red marls of his county than he would of letting them grow up without a knowledge of the general dip of the stratified coast of his own State. Yet he was sorry to say that very many of the children at our Public Schools have no more knowledge of the dip of their own county than they have of the comparative anatomy of a megatherium or a pterodactyle. When he thought of this he, like Jefferson, trembled for his county.

At this stage of the proceedings

The Series Editor

of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH reminded the gentlemen that the last car into the city would leave in a few minutes, and that they only had time to put one motion if they wished to take any decided position to-night. He would therefore move,

"That the newspapers be read in the Public Schools, as an experiment, once a week for six months, and the Supper Table Series every week be the subject for this experiment."

The President put the question.

One voice was heard "aye."

As the "nays" were about being taken the Series Editor cried out, "The last car!" causing a complete rush of the members out of the room.

The meeting then was considered adjourned, and the motion of the Series Editor unanimously carried.

A doctor, recently installed in a new house on one of the new boulevards, Paris, received a visit from an unknown person.

"Mr. P——, being a neighbor, I have taken the liberty of calling on you."

"Ah! you are—"

"Yes, sir. I have established myself on the floor below, and I have taken the great liberty to beg you to recommend me, when the occasion demands, to your patients."

"Willingly; but what is your—"

"I have opened a mourning store."

A CANDID EPITAPH.—Tombstone inscriptions are generally accused of want of candor. The following lines, which are to be found on a stone in the churchyard of Darenth, near Dartfore, England, certainly do not err in that direction:—

'Oh, the liquor he did love, but never will no more,
For what he loved did turn his foe;
For on the 28th January, 1741, that fatal day,
The Debt he owed he then did pay.'

AN ACCOMMODATING SERVANT.—A gentleman addressed his servant, "James, I have always placed the greatest confidence in you; now tell me, James, how is it that my butcher's bills are so large, and I always have such bad dinners?" "Really, sir, I don't know; for I am sure we never have anything nice in the kitchen that we don't send some of it up in the parlor."

A little girl was asked whether she could explain the meaning of bearing false witness against one's neighbor. "Please, sir, when no one does nothing to nobody, and some one goes and tells on it."

The papers speak of a man who discovered he is his own grandfather. That is nothing to what happened to a certain venerable friend of ours, who found out that he was an old woman, and therefore possibly his own grandmother.

There was a ferryman whom some of his classical neighbors had entitled Charon. "Why do they call you Charon, Donald?" inquired a passenger. "Weel, I suppose, because I take *care on* the boat, sir."

A lady in New York called at the shop of a maker of chimney ventilators to see if he had any contrivance which would make her husband stop smoking.

Some one who was swindled in the Nevada mines insists that the coat-of-arms of that State ought to be a sham rock and a lyre.

"How do you get that lovely perfume?" asked one lady of another. "It's scent to me," was the reply.

Curious Anomaly—That bakers should always *need* bread.

What forts are the best for soldiers?—Comforts.

Bad Study for Artists—Daggers drawn.

The End of all Love—The letter E.

Mr. Punch and General Grant.

From London Punch.

"MR. PRESIDENT-ELECT, ULYSSES GRANT, of the United States of America, I congratulate you, sir, and the great American Nation, upon your election to the throne of King George Washington, and, in this goblet of driest champagne, I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy reign," said Mr. Punch.

"Festive cuss!" said General Grant, smiling.

"Your name, my Ulysses," said Mr. Punch, pensively, "appears to me to be of good augury for yourself and country."

"Defy omens."

"Man of brevity (which is the soul of wit), not to say of silence (which is golden), you are right.

And I, too, hold her General's blade
Columbia's omen and her aid.

Nathless, Odysseus, a pleasing coincidence meriteth notice. There be points in the history of your classic namesake which a West-Pointsman will recall, and which somewhat adumbrate your own history."

"State 'em."

"Sir, thus. You did not desire to be employed in war, but like the King of Ithaca, when engaged, you showed the utmost sagacity, activity, and valor."

"Too brown to blush."

"There is no need. Nextly, happier than some heroes, you were universally applauded by your countrymen, and rewarded with the arms of Achilles; that is, the most exalted military honor in the nation's gift."

"Good again!"

"Ulysses, sir, was famous in connection with the horse. He valiantly carried away the horses of Rhesus, and he invented the horse that took Troy. I think, sir, that you are a great authority in the matter of horses."

"Health, old hoss!"

"Thanks. Then, sir, in steering for the wished-for shore, I find that you stopped your ears to all Siren blandishment, did your best to prevent Windbags from blowing your vessel wrong, and escaped safely from republican Scylla and democratic Charybdis."

"Classic cuss!"

"Again, sir, I find in your peculiarly wise dealing with the shoals of hungry beggars for office, the antitype of Ulysses smashing the Suitors."

"Blow em!"

"Further, sir, you have given a lesson to the Cyclops, or one-eyed people, who can see but one side of a question, and forget that a King, or President, must rule for all. That lesson was given by a hot pole, and there was never a hotter poll than at your election."

"Playful cuss!"

"But, sir, your greatest similitude, save one, is in the fact that, like the Ithacan your namesake, you, inspired by Minerva, Goddess of Wisdom, 'resolved to give peace to the Tribes.'"

"Tot up."

"Yes, sir, for here is your last and grandest similitude. Equally with Ulysses inspired by supernatural wisdom, you secretly departed for a gloomy region,

'Where, in a lonely land, and gloomy cells,
The dusky nation of Britannia dwells.
The sun ne'er views the uncomfortable seats,
When radiant he advances or retreats.
Unhappy race whom endless night invades,
Clouds the dull air, and wraps them round with shades.'

"In the dark, now. Where's that?"

"Here," said Mr. Punch, mildly and forgivingly. "Is not that the view taken by you Americans, and by the French, whom you adore so, of the mental and physical condition of this rotten, little old island?"

"We have fools. Haven't you?"

"Many, thanks be to the Parcæ, or how should the wise live? Well, sir, you repudiate the description, but you accept the fact that you made a secret and mystic journey to consult Tiresias, the most profoundly wise creature in all creation, upon your future course. Tiresias, I need hardly add," said Mr. Punch, modestly, "is myself."

"By Jove," said the President elect, jumping up, clasping his venerable friend's hand with one of his own hands, and raising high the goblet with the other, "you are Tiresias, and your *bâton* is the staff which was given him by Minerva, when he lost his eyes for—"

"Never mind about that," said Mr. Punch. "I have not lost mine, and if you have studied my works, you will know that my peculiar gift is that I never see anything which true reverence forbids me to see."

"Right, Mr. Punch, and I would that all censors were as conscientious. I glory to know you, sir. I came by the cable, and I shall return the same way, for I cannot be bored with passenger chatter. I came to ask a favor."

"If possible, it is done. If impossible, it shall be done. That's the way to answer Queens and Presidents. Speak, Ulysses!"

"Firstly, however, I want you to say something civil for me to John Bull. Say that I have some more of that difficult steering to do, and that I may not at present see fit to express for him all the good feeling I entertain. But my watchword is 'Peace,' and Mr. Reverdy Johnson does but amplify the sentiments all really good Americans have for you. In my name, if you'll be so good, return John Bull best wishes for a happy Christmas, but give him a finger only, until—you comprehend?"

"Thus," said Mr. Punch, dashing off a sketch with Keene-like facility.

"Just that; bravo! And now, old man, give me your Fifty-fifth Volume."

"I foresaw your wish. It is here, inscribed

TIRESIAS TO ULYSSES."

Perhaps they didn't quaff and fume until a late hour?

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEO. ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Sec.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the forms in present use, on the most liberal terms in respect to rates, division of profits, restrictions on occupation and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-third of premiums, when desired, and makes all policies absolutely non-forfeitable.

Commencing business only in April last, it has been received with so much favor that its assurances already amount to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.

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JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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10 24mam

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell;
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance.

OFFICE,
N. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Sts.,
EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with provision of its charter:—

Marine premiums written to Jan. 1, 1869		$106,198·16
Do, not earned Jan. 1, 1868		50,716·13
		$156,914·29
Fire premiums written same period	$38,413·32	
Fire premiums not earned Jan. 1, 1868	37,387·44	73,800·76
		$239,714·05
Earned premiums to January 1, 1869:—		
Marine risks	$117 331·83	
Fire risks	27,270·45	
Amount received from interest on investments and salvages	17,696·77	$162,299·05
Losses, expenses, etc., same period:—		
Marine losses	$114,104 82	
Fire losses	15,155·50	
Rents and salaries	11,452 57	
Reinsurances and commissions	14,774 60	
United States taxes	2,513·49	
Deductions in lieu of scrip	6 750 95	164,751·93

Assets of the Company Jan. 1, 1869.

Bonds.	
State of Pennsylvania, coupon 6 per cent	$10,000 00
City of Philadelphi, 6 per cent	15,000 00
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1889	11,200·00
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent, 1883	3,500 00
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1875	17,000 00
Pennsylvania R. R., 2d mortgage, 6 per cent	10,000·00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 6 per cent	14,610·00
Pennsylvania R. R., 1st mortgage, 6 per cent	1,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company, 6 per cent	10,000·00
Philadelphia and Erie R. R., 6 per cent	10,000·00
Wyoming Valley Canal, 6 per cent	11,000·00
Pittsburg Water Loan, 7 per cent	7,000 00
North Pennsylvania R. R., 6 per cent	10,000 00
North Pennsylvania R. R., 7 per cent	3,500·00
Lehigh Valley R. R., 6 per cent	5,000·00
Shares.	
100 Little Schuylkill Railroad	5,000·00
138 Pennsylvania Railroad	6,900 00
100 North Pennsylvania Railroad	5,000 00
48 Delaware Railroad	1,200 00
106 Wyoming Valley Canal	5,300·00
68 Philadelphia Bank	6,800·00
88 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	8,800 00
88 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co	2,200·00
160 Phœnix Insurance Company	1,600·00
4 American West India Steamship Company	400·00
20 Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. S. Company	5,000·00
1414 Union Mutual Insurance Co	28,240 00
Par value	$215,250·00

Cost		$194,859 69
Bills receivable for premiums		22,507·21
Sundry accounts due for premiums		15,768·12
Cash in banks	$24,019 11	
Cash in drawer	119·34	22,138·45
		$255,273 47

DIRECTORS.

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Francis Tete,	Charles Wheeler,
A. E. Borie,	S. Delbert,
John H. Irwin,	Sol. Townsend,
N. A. Smith,	F. Lavergne,
William C. Kent,	J. S. Perot,
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Edward L. Clark,	C. H. Cummings,
George Lewis,	J. H. Tilge,
H. F. Robinson,	W. D. Winsor,
Samuel C. Cook,	James L. Bewley,

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 1 12 12t

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500,00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900	Par. Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25

Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made		322,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value		1,813·00
Cash in bank	$116 150·08	
Cash in drawer	413·65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital,	**$400,000**
Assets,	**$2,677,372.13**

Statement of the Assets of the Company on January 1, 1869, published in conformity with the provisions of the sixth section of the act of Assembly of April 5, 1842.

MORTGAGES.

On property valued at over $4,000,000, being First Mortgages on Real Estate in the city and county of Philadelphia, except $38,351·17 in the neighboring counties	$2,260,235·25

REAL ESTATE.

Purchased at Sheriff's sales, under Mortgage Claims, viz.:—
Eight houses and lot, S. W. corner Chesnut and Seventeenth streets.
A house and lot, north side of Spruce street, west of Eleventh street.
Two houses and lots, east side Cope street, north of Sansom street.
Six houses and lot, north side of Senneff's court, east of Beach street.
A house and lot, Fitzwater street, east of Ninth street.
87 lots of ground on Buckley street and Quervelle avenue, Bristol.
A house and lot, west side Bread street, south of Race street.
A house and lot, south side of Filbert street, west of Sixteenth street.
A lot of ground, south side Lombard street, west of Twenty-third street.
Total surveyed and valued at $115,324·43.

Cost	54,369·32

LOANS.

Temporary Loans on Stocks as Collateral Security (valued at $163,723).	$47,113·30

STOCKS.

$8 200		U. S. Bonds, 1881
40,000		U. S. 10-40 Registered Bonds
4,000		U. S. 5-20 Registered Bonds, 1862
32,700		Philada. City Loans, not taxable
9,000		Pennsylvania State Six per cent. Loan, May, 1861
10,000		North Penn'a R. R. Bonds
900		North Penn'a R. R. coupon scrip
590	shares	Penn'a Railroad Co
91	do	Franklin Fire Insurance Company
200	do	Bank of Kentucky
17	do	Northern Bank of Ky
160	do	Union Bank of Tenn
13	do	Insurance Company of the State of Penn'a
200	do	Southwark Railroad Co
24	do	Union Canal Company
16	do	Continental Hotel Co
$329		Philadelphia City Warrants

Total Market Value	$203,680·13	
Cost		172,637 00
Notes and Bills Receivable		3,199 25
Revenue Stamps		127 85
B. Hammett for real estate sold, not yet conveyed		20,700·00
William H. Armstrong		600·00
M. Thomas & Sons		300 00
Cash on hand	$20,673 57	
" in hands of Agents	5,418 35	
TOTAL CASH		26,091 92
		$2,585,373·89

REAL ESTATE.

Market Price	$115,324·43	
Cost, as above	51,369 32	
Advance in Value		$60,955·11

STOCKS.

Market Price	$203,680 13	
Cost, as above	172 637 00	
Advance in value		$31,043·13
Total		$2,677,372·13

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Losses Paid during the Year 1868....$113,540·03

By order of the Board.

CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.

Attest—
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary *pro tem.*

DIRECTORS.

CHAS. N. BANCKNER,	ALFRED FITLER,
SAMUEL GRANT,	THOMAS SPARKS
GEO. W. RICHARDS,	WM S. GRANT,
ISAAC LEA,	ALFRED G. BAKER,
GEORGE FALES,	THOMAS S. ELLIS.

CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.

GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.

JAS. W. McALLISTER,
1 19tuths6t Secretary *pro tem.*

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 127

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING Agents,
114 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY,

S. W. Cor FOURTH and WALNUT.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1869.

Annual Statement of this Company on December 31, 1868:—

CAPITAL.

Authorized		$200,000·00
Paid up in cash in full		200,000·00

ASSETS

Bonds and Mortgages, all first liens on Real Estate in the City of Philada		$346,950 00
Ground Rents in the City of Philada		10,000·00
Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan		4,000·00
United States Loans (registered)		12,378·50
Enterprise Insurance Company Stock		5,000·00
Real Estate—office building (estimated) and office furniture		70,000 00
Real Estate held by Company on foreclosure of mortgage		6 518·09
Cash in Bank and on hand		10,324·15
Due by Agents and Book Accounts		7,457·06
Revenue and Postage Stamps		112 44
Interest and Rents accrued but not due	$6,248 58	
Interest and Rents due and unpaid	284·50	6,533 08
Cost, $463,878·94; Value		$479,288·25

RECEIPTS IN 1868.

Premiums on Fire Risks	$114,678·28
Interest, Rents, etc	28,690·28
Earnings on Cancelled Perpetual Policies	219 00
Policy Survey and Transfer Fees	1,493·75
	$140,081·27

PAYMENTS IN 1868.

Losses by Fire	$19,945·03
Return Premiums and Reinsurance	12,969·46
Taxes—United States, State, and City	7,293 57
Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Salaries, Commissions, Fire Marshal, Legal, Travelling, Office, and Miscellaneous Expenses	17,112 50
	$57,325 56
Dividends of January and July, 1868	14,000·00
	$71,325·56

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
1 19 tuths3t ALEX. W. WISTER, Sec.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, First Month 1, 1869.

The following statement of the assets and business of this Company is published in compliance with the General Insurance Law of the State of Pennsylvania.

Authorized Capital fully paid in	$150,000·00
Surplus Capital	34,933 54
	$184,933 54

Assets.		*Present Value.*
$40 055 00	Mortgages first liens on city property	$40 055 00
6,000·00	Ground Rents	5,850 00
165,300 00	United States 6 per cent. bonds, 5-20s	178,775·25
55,500·00	do. do. do. 1881s	61,610 00
30,000·00	do. do. do. currency interest loan	30,000·00
1,600·00	United States 5 per cent. currency 10-40s	1,708·00
9,600·00	City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan	9,600·00
5,000·00	Junction Railroad 6 per cent. bonds	4,500·00
2,100 00	State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. bonds	2,600 00
6 000 00	Lehigh Navigation Company 6 per cent. bonds	5,040·00
28 172·00	226 shares Central National Bank	28,250 00
8,192·67	80 shares Bank of the Republic	8,000 00
5 825·01	100 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad	5,400·00
2,775 00	25 shares Fidelity Safe Deposit Co	2,775 00
347,796 84	Loans on collateral security	347,796·84
21,438 00	Sundry securities deposited with us for collection of interest	21,438 00
38 898·53	Cash on hand	38,898·53
102,804 66	Premium notes secured by loans on Policies	102 804 66
		$895,101 28

Office Fixtures	$3,000·00	
Cash in hands of Agents	42,901 54	
Value of Deferred Premiums for the current year	30,668·01	76,572·55
		$971,673·83

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY FOR 1868.		
Premiums, including Annuities	$212,927·01	
Interest on Premium Fund	14 005 77	
Interest on Annuity Fund	1,546·30	
	228,509·08	
Cash in hands of Agents and Deferred Premiums	73,572·55	
	302 081·63	
Less Agents' Commissions	25,594·02	276 487 61
Interest on other investments		48 320 38
Policies issued in 1868, 1001 insuring		3,295 227 00
Policies outstanding 12 mo. 31, 1868, 2014 insuring		6,019,097·00
Amount of Annuities sold in 1868		1,922 96
Total amount of Annuities sold in 1868		12,747 12
Losses by death, numbering seven		22,000 00
Total amount of deaths from the origin of the Company		46,500·00
Expenses for 1868		32,709 32
Liabilities to Depositers and Trusts		442,078 35

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley, Phila.	Richard Cadbury, Phila.
Joshua H. Morris, "	Henry Haines, "
Richard Wood, "	T. Wistar Brown, "
W. Hacker, "	Wm. C. Longstreth.
Charles F. Coffin, Richmond, Ind.	

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,898·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5 500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea	Alfred G. Baker,
George Fales.	Thomas S. Ellis!

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 2 28

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

The Modern Pilate.

A recent sermon of Mr. Beecher's describes the Modern Pilate in the following manner:—

"I had rather be a Puritan than a Pilate. What is a Pilate? A Pilate is one of those courtly gentlemen, polished, tasteful, expert, who is not disturbed nor warped by conviction in over measure: who looks upon all moral qualities as a gambler looks upon cards, which he shuffles, and plays according to the exigency of his game—and one just as easily as another. A Pilate is a man who believes in letting things have their own way. 'Do not sacrifice yourself. Do not get in the way of a movement. Do the best thing. Live in peace with your time. Be not like the fool who stands in his own light. Maintain good appearances—that is profitable. See to it that you do not go too far, one way or another. Study the interests of Number One all through. And, whatever comes, see that you come uppermost. Do not be gross, brutal, fanatical—that is not profitable. Preserve your balance. See that you keep your eye on the chances. If they go this way, you go far enough to reap them. If they go the other way, go with them. Do not be too scrupulous. Be just enough to gain your ends. Use men, use events, use everything that is profitable. Do not use your conscience too much!' This is the language of the Pilates of our day. Those who ride astride of the times and of administration and of policies; these men who are polished, cold, calculating, speculating—these are the pirates—the Pilates, I mean! It was a blunder of the lip; but, after all, it hit right!"

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—A movement is already in progress to found a new Episcopal denomination on an evangelical basis. The evangelical bishops will be urgently invited to head the movement.

—The Episcopalians in Nebraska are wide awake. They have a missionary in every place which has 500 inhabitants.

—During the canvass preceding the late English election an Episcopalian clergyman told his audience at a morning service that he should preach politics in the evening, and the ladies had better not attend.

—There are two Protestant Episcopal sisterhoods in New York connected with the opposite poles of the denomination. One was originated by Mr. Muhlenberg in 1845. It is called the Sisterhood of the Holy Communion, and is devoted mainly to the charge of St. Luke's Hospital. It is an independent organization. The Sisterhood of St. Mary is under ecclesiastical control, and Rev. Morgan Dix is the chaplain. It is considerably on the model of Roman Catholic sisterhood, and has done a good work for fallen women.

—The acquittal of Mr. Hubbard by the ecclesiastical court more than balances the conviction of Mr. Tyng, on a far less serious charge. Mr. Tyng simply preached for a Methodist minister, in his church, against the remonstrance of the resident clergymen of his denomination. Mr. Hubbard deliberately exchanged with a Baptist minister, avowedly with the purpose of endorsing the validity of non-Episcopal ordination, and in spite of the protest of his bishop—and yet he is unanimously acquitted on every charge and specification but one; and on this a majority of the court acquit him. This specification, on which a single member of the court votes against him, has reference to his disobedience of the 'godly admonition' of his bishop. It is, therefore, lawful in Rhode Island, but not in New Jersey, for an Episcopal minister to recognize "one Denison" as a regularly ordained clergyman, even though he stands outside of this line of apostolic succession. Verily, the world moves, and we do not believe that Bishop Clark is sorry.—*Independent.*

—The many friends of the Rev. Dr. Huntington, and especially the members of the Immanuel Parish, will learn with regret that he has sent in his resignation, to accept the Episcopal charge of the Diocese of Central New York. This is a severe ordeal to Dr. Huntington, as all his habits, attachments, and associations are connected with Boston and with this community. He leaves, perhaps, what is the most desirable parish in the country, which pays a salary larger than any in New England, is united and prosperous, and devotedly attached to him, as its first and only pastor. The field of labor to which he has been unanimously called is a most important one. It is half as large again as the State of Massachusetts, has more Episcopal parishes in it already than Massachusetts has, and contains a harmonious and energetic body of clergy. There is also a wide opening for missionary work, and nothing is wanting but a leading and organizing chief shepherd, and to this position, for which he seems so admirably adapted, Dr. Huntington is cordially invited. Hamilton College, Cornell University at Ithaca, and institutions of learning at Auburn and Utica, lie within the territory which embraces the prominent and growing cities and towns of Central New York. May he be as successful and as much loved in his wider field of labor as he has been in Boston.—*From the Boston Traveller.*

—The earnest or the highly-sugared attempt of the High Church party in the Church of England, under the lead of Dr. Pusey, to win over the great body of Wesleyan Methodists to the support of the establishment, shows at once how heavily the pressure is felt of advancing public opinion, and the tenacity with which Anglicanism clings to its fancied title of exclusive legitimacy. They do not intimate the least intention of receiving the Wesleyan preachers as Christian ministers, but only propose to employ them as lay evangelists until they consent to admit their irregularity by accepting reordination at the hands of some bishop. The discussion of the subject has called out an able pamphlet by Rev. Dr. J. H. Riggs, Wesleyan, who goes right to the foundation both of the controversy and of the High Church assumption. He shows how Wesley himself wholly changed the views which he entertained in early life. After reading Lord King's book on the Primitive Church, he entirely renounced the High Church views, and boldly trampled, one after another, on all the principles involved in the divine right of Episcopacy, until he had consecrated with his own hand an episcopate for America, and provided for the registration of his own chapels as '*Dissenting*' places of worship. The present generation of Wesleyan preachers will never so much as seriously consider a proposal to plunge their united and powerful organization into the confusion and uncertainty which now envelop the Church of England. The London *Weekly Review*, a Presbyterian paper, says of them:—

"They have their own church government, in almost all respects Presbyterian—defective only in not completing its Presbyterianism by the introduction into conference of lay representation—and they find it so much better, as well as believe it so much more scriptural, that they do not dream of returning to Episcopacy. They have a vast power for good in the country, and they have a great future before them; and they would be fools, indeed, if they even distantly considered—which they do not—the question of reunion with a divided and, through its divisions, insecure establishment."—*Independent.*

BAPTIST.

—Rev. Dr. Jeffrey, pastor of the North Church, Chicago, has been called to the pastorate of the Ninth Street Church, Cincinnati, Ohio.

—The Rev. Isaac Wescott, D. D., has resigned his secretaryship of the American Bible Union, and intends to resume the pastoral work.

—The Rev. T. B. Kingsbury, D. D., has removed to Oxford, North Carolina, resigning the secretaryship of the Southern Baptist Sunday School Board.

—The Baptists report thirty or forty converts in Arcade, N. Y., and fifty-five in Sugar Grove, Ky. Among the Freewill Baptists of Starksboro, Vt., forty conversions are reported.

—Rev. Mr. Earle has been conducting a series of meetings in Providence in connection with Dr. Caldwell's Baptist church and Dr. Swan's Congregational church.

—More than $19,000 have been collected and expended for building the new church edifice of the German Baptist Church on Fourteenth street, New York. The congregation worship in the lecture-room, which will seat about 500 persons.

—The Rev. Mr. Francis, at one time a missionary and colporteur in Richmond, Virginia, now of California, has recently visited Salt Lake City and preached, by Brigham Young's invitation, in the new tabernacle. Mr. Francis writes to the Home Mission Society that he has had an interview with the authorities, and with the United States Land Agent, to secure a lot for a Baptist church edifice.

—A citizen of Prussia is by birth a member of the Lutheran Church. If he wishes to become a Baptist, he must go before a magistrate and declare his purpose. After two weeks—the Lutheran pastor is expected to exert his eloquence to reclaim the wanderer—if he adhere to his determination, he must repeat his declaration before the magistrate, and is then allowed to depart in peace. This is not required of Methodists, as they do not differ from the Lutherans in their views of baptism. Persecution for opinion's sake has now ceased in Protestant Germany.

—Mr. Spurgeon defends himself for allowing Mr. Hammond the use of his Tabernacle for his children's meetings. He says it is none of his business to defend every object or organization to which the use of the Tabernacle is lent; that there are some things about Mr. Hammond's methods which he does not like. The services "have evidently been a blessing to our school; and, with much that is not at all to our taste, there was the true ring of fervent love to Christ in them, and we intend to wait and watch results. As to frightening or terrifying the children, nothing of the sort was attempted or accomplished; such remarks show a want of information." A good deal has been made of the crown of thorns and the hammer and nails which Mr. Hammond was said to use at his meetings. It is a fact that he has shown a crown of thorns, presented to him in Palestine as most probably the kind of thorns of which the Saviour's crown was made. The hammer and nails he used in an entirely different connection, as a sort of "object lesson." He wished to impress on the children's minds the fact that the longer conversion was delayed the less the power over them of holy influences. He had a magnetic hammer and some small tacks, which represented the children drawn easily to the Saviour; larger nails were spoken of as youth, readily attracted, but not so easily as the children; and so on, until the hammer had little or no influence upon a very large nail, representing the grown-up man, hardened in his sin.

METHODIST.

—An experience of lay management in the councils of Southern Methodism during two years past has proved exceedingly satisfactory, and is regarded as "highly favorable to the preservation of the itinerancy, and even to the restoration of its ancient glory."

—The Methodist Episcopal Church South has 535,040 members, including 6341 travelling and local preachers. They have churches as far north as Baltimore, Southern Illinois, California, and Oregon. There are 2561 members reported in Illinois.

—The *Methodist* states an interesting and encouraging fact when it says:—"It has been said that American Methodism dedicates a new church every day of the year, and the assertion has seemed to be more boastful than accurate. Yet the statistics of our own Church for 1868 show that it is within the truth, for our increase during that year, in the number of church edifices, reaches to five hundred and seventy. This makes something more than three new churches for every two days of the year. With an efficient Church Extension Society to give encouragement and aid where these are most needed, what may we not expect?"

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The First Church of St. Louis, Mo., is once Detroit, disappointed in Dr. William Hogarth, of more declining their call.

—The Rev. Halsey Dunning, for fourteen years pastor of the New School Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, Md., died January 11.

—The Rev. Lafayette Marks, pastor elect of the North Broad Street United Presbyterian Mission Church, has accepted a call to the Hanover Street Church of Wilmington, Del.

—The Rev. David Hopkins was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church of New Rochelle, New York, on the 7th inst. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Hastings, and Rev. Dr. Bayles gave the charge to the pastor.

—The Rev. Henry M. McCracken has been invited to supply the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of Toledo for a year. It is understood that he accepts. The congregation design to complete their house of worship, now in course of erection, during the present year.

—In our own city there are encouraging signs of another gracious revival in the Cohocksink Presbyterian Church (Rev. Mr. Mutchmore's). Between forty and fifty inquirers have presented themselves, and the hope is felt that the work may be extended.

—The Annual Catalogue of Princeton Theological Seminary has just been issued. The number of professors is five, the same as last year. The number of students is as follows:—Resident Minister, 1; Resident Graduates, 3; Senior Class, 24; Middle Class, 39; Junior Class, 40. Total, 107. May the blessing of God abide upon the Seminary.

—The *Northwestern Presbyterian* says:—"The Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Knoxville, Ill., writes:—'The Lord has been doing great things for us in our church. For the last two weeks He has been pouring out upon us the spirit of grace and supplication, and as soon as God's people became importunate, God began to convert sinners. The church is deeply moved, and the work is beginning to be felt in the whole community.'"

—A correspondent near Albany, N. Y., says:—"We are having quite an interesting work of grace in the New Scotland Church (Rev. Dr. Edie's) We commenced to observe the Week of Prayer, but our meeting soon gave evidence of the special presence of the Spirit. On yesterday we received fourteen on profession of their faith, and last night there were other inquirers, and a general seriousness pervading the entire congregation. Men who have not attended church for years are coming out to the meetings."

—The church of Clarkson was organized in 1816. Soon after the formation of the Presbytery of Rochester, which occurred in 1819, that church connected itself with the presbytery, and remained in that connection until 1853, when for some cause, we know not what, it withdrew from presbytery, and has remained an independent Congregational church until the 6th instant, when it voted itself a Presbyterian church again, appointed elders, and resolved again to connect itself with the Presbytery of Rochester.

—The Rev. Matthew Newkirk was installed pastor of North Tenth Street Presbyterian Church, in this city, on Sabbath, January 17. The church was filled with a large audience. In the services the Rev. Dr. Musgrave presided and delivered the charge to the pastor, the Rev. D. A. Cunningham preached the sermon, and the Rev. S. A. Mutchmore delivered the charge to the people. Mr. Newkirk was heartily welcomed by his new charge, and is fully engaged in his pastoral duties. We wish him abundant and constant success.

—Of the Home Missions of the New School Presbyterian Church Dr. Kendall says:—"Since the 1st of May last we have commissioned 100 new missionaries, in addition to the 450 we had the previous year. In the meantime we have sent 7 additional to Minnesota, 11 more to Iowa, 17 to Missouri and Kansas. By this addition a new synod—the Synod of Kansas—and two new Presbyteries—Humboldt and Smoky Hill—have been formed. We think more churches have been formed since the 1st of May last than during the same time any previous year. The Church Erection Committee have aided to build 31 houses of worship during that time."

—A colporteur of the Presbyterian Board of Publication was recently arrested in Illinois by some persons unfriendly to the spread of religious truth, and was brought before the United States District Court on the ground that, in circulating the books of the Board, as a colporteur, he was violating the internal revenue laws, in not having taken out and paid for a license as a book-peddler. The case was recently before the United States District Court in session at Springfield, Illinois, where Messrs. Stuart, Edwards and Brown, attorneys-at-law, of that city, gratuitously and ably defended the colporteur on behalf of the Board. The result was that the colporteur was discharged. The Judge decided that religious books and tracts sold and given away, not for profit, but as a means of distributing religious reading, were within the exception of the law, and that the colporteur of the Board was not a "peddler" required to have a license.

—The "Old Pine Street" congregation, in this city, honor themselves in cherishing the memory of the eminent divine, Rev. Dr. Brainerd, who for nearly thirty years was their beloved and faithful pastor. Last year they erected a commodious and beautiful building in Carpenter street, called the "Brainerd Memorial Sabbath School," and now they contemplate, as a further memorial, to fit up one of the large halls in Lafayette College for the use of the Brainerd Missionary Society. There is a peculiar propriety in this, for this society was not only named after the illustrious kinsman of the doctor, David Brainerd, one of whose missionary stations among the Indians was where the college now stands, but it will be remembered that it was before this society, at its anniversary in 1866, that Dr. Brainerd preached his last sermon. The congregation very naturally regard the work of this society with peculiar and tender interest; and as the increasing number of students in Lafayette College renders it necessary to fit up a larger room for their religious meetings, the friends of Dr. Brainerd have undertaken the work. The congregation will thus have another appropriate memorial of their beloved pastor in the "Brainerd Hall of Lafayette College."

GERMAN REFORMED.

A Talk to Young Men.—To-morrow evening the pulpit of Dr. Bethune's former church, corner of Tenth and Filbert streets, will be filled by Rev. Professor Doolittle, of Rutgers College. He will address himself especially to the young, whom he cordially invites to come and fill the church on the occasion. His text will be, "The way of the transgressor is hard." Dr. Doolittle has supplied the vacant pulpit of this church since the removal elsewhere of the Rev. Dr. Schenck.

CATHOLIC.

—A conference of liberal Catholic priests has been held in Madrid, to consider the state of their affairs produced by the revolution; and it is understood that they have taken preliminary measures looking to the organization of an independent national Catholic Church. If they mean by "national" to make their church an appendage of the Government, they will fail. If they think they can give to their "independent" organization the prestige and power arising from the patronage of the Pope, they will fail.—*Independent.*

—The Armenian Patriarch accepts the invitation of the Pope to attend the Œcumenical Council at Rome. The Greek Patriarch of Constantinople, of course under Russian influence, refuses. The Anglican bishops have written an answer with a keen pen. After referring to what the Church of England has done in disseminating the Holy Scriptures, they add:—

"Thou, our most holy Lord; Thou, the Vicar of Christ, the Bishop of Bishops, the Supreme Judge of the Faith, and Arbiter of all controversies; Thou, the Head of the Church, the Light of the Nations, let us humbly ask Thee, canst Thou show us even a single copy of the original Hebrew Old Testament printed in Thine own city, Rome, 'the Mother and Mistress of all Churches?' No, not one. One edition of the New Testament in Greek, printed there the other day—about 400 years after the invention of printing—from the celebrated Vatican MS., we have now gratefully hailed, after long and anxious delay. But we apprehend that the flock committed to the pastoral care has still to wait for an edition from the Roman press, in their own tongue, of the Old and New Testament."

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample Wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
5 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30§

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp No. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
5 29§ PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, ETC. ETC

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb
Are now receiving a large assortment of
Beavers, Chinchilla, and other Overcoatings. Also, a full line of 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins, all of the best makes.

The attention of Merchant Tailors and Clothiers are specially invited [3 28 s

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HENRY RASKE of Philadelphia (of the late firm of Henry Raske & Co.), bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge a meeting of creditors will be held on the 29th day of January, 1869 at 3 o'clock P. M., before the Register, WILLIAM McMICHAEL Esq., office, at his office, No. 530 WALNUT street, in said city, that the examination of the bankrupt may be finished.

The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty.

A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1869, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., where parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

Attested by the Clerk and Register, in the name of the Judge, under seal of the Court. 1 9 a3t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN BANKRUPTCY.

At Philadelphia, January 15, A. D. 1869.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE W. SIMPSON, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

CHARLES H. MATHEWS, Assignee,
1 16 s3t* No. 740 SANSOM Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ANN HORTON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of DAVIS PEARSON, Executor of the Estate of ANN HORTON, deceased (as stated by C. Towar and John B. Heyl, Executors of said Davis Pearson, deceased), and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, February 5, 1869, at 3·30 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 128 S. SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

1 21 thstu5t JOHN ROBERTS, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ELIZABETH L. MIRKIL, ETC., Vs GEORGE B. MIRKIL.
Sept. Term 1868. No. 33. In divorce.

GEORGE B. MIRKIL:—

Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed in the above case, returnable SATURDAY, January 30, 1869 at 10 o'clock A. M., personal notice having failed on account of the absence of the respondent.

THOMAS K. FINLETTER,
1 22 fstuth4.* Attorney for Libellant.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
8 28 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, January 23.
KANGAROO, Tuesday, January 26.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, January 30.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, February 6.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, February 9.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$30
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 61

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 30§
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

GROCERIES, ETC.

WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,
EXTRA MESS MACKEREL.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE—TO CLOSE A PARTnership account—M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Five well-secured ground rents, $54, $40 50, $40 50, $40·50, $40·50. On Tuesday, January 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described ground rents, viz.:—

No. 1. All that yearly ground rent of $54, on lot of ground, northwest side of Newkirk street, and northeast side of Emory street, in Eighteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Newkirk street 18 feet, and in depth on Emory street 80 feet 9 inches to Thompson street.

No. 2. All that yearly ground rent of $40·50, on lot of ground, on northwest side of Newkirk street, 71 feet northeast of Emory street, in Eighteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Newkirk street 16 feet 5¼ inches, and in depth 80 feet 9 inches to Thompson street.

No. 3. All that yearly ground rent of $40·50, secured on a lot of ground, on the northwestwardly side of Newkirk street, 35 feet northeast of Emory street, in Eighteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front 18 feet, and in depth 80 feet 9 inches to Thompson street.

No. 4. All that yearly ground rent of $40 50 on lot of ground northwest side of Newkirk street, 18 feet northeast of Emory street, in Eighteenth ward, city of Philadelphia; containing in front 18 feet, and in depth 80 feet 9 inches to Thompson street.

No. 5. All that yearly ground rent of $40 50 on lot of ground on northwest side of Newkirk street, 54 feet northeast of Emory street, in Eighteenth ward, city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Newkirk street 17 feet, and in depth 80 feet 9 inches to Thompson street.

They are each secured by a two-story brick dwelling house, and policy of insurance of $500.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 9 23 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of Elias Reinheimer, deceased. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Valuable Business Stand. Store, N. W. corner of Frankford road and Columbia avenue., Nineteenth ward, 41 feet front, 160 feet deep to Leib street, three fronts. On Tuesday, February 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick building and lot of ground situate Nos. 1700 and 1702 Frankford road, N. W. corner of Columbia avenue, Nineteenth ward; the lot containing in front on Frankford road 41 feet, and extending in depth along Columbia avenue 160 feet to Leib street—three fronts. It has been occupied as a dry goods and clothing store; has three large bulk windows, new balcony, large hall, and 5 rooms on second floor; large yard, etc. The above is a very valuable property, and is a very good business stand. Sale absolute. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.

By order of
JACOB NIRDLINGER, } Executors.
M. SEIDENBACH, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 17 26 j23 f6 13] No. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Four-story Brick Residence, No. 1713 Race street, near Logan Square. On Tuesday, January 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern four-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Race street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth sts., near Logan Square, No. 1713; containing in front on Race street 18 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The house is well and substantially built and in good repair; has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor, and commodious chambers above; gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 1705 Race street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 13 16 23 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Business Stand, known as "Knisell's Hotel," Front street, between Kaighn's Point avenue and Mechanic street, Kaighn's Point, New Jersey; 60 feet front, 180 feet deep, about one square from the ferry.—On Tuesday, January 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-and-a-half story brick tavern and lot of ground, situate on Front street, between Kaighn's Point avenue and Mechanic street, Kaighn's Point, Camden county, New Jersey; the lot containing in front on Front street 60 feet, and extending in depth 180 feet to Mickle street. It is an old well-established tavern stand. House contains eleven rooms Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 13 16 23 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Elegant modern four story brick residence, No. 1317 Spruce street, west of Thirteenth street, 25 feet front, 170 feet deep. On Tuesday, January 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that elegant modern four-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Spruce street, west of Thirteenth street, No. 1317; containing in front on Spruce street 25 feet and extending in depth 170 feet to Wynkoop street. The house is finished in handsome modern style, and has all the improvements and conveniences. Terms—Cash. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 13 16 23 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—FOR ACCOUNT OF the Columbia Building Association.—Thomas & Sons' sale.—Lot Washington street, west of Thirteenth street. On Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, situate on the south side of Washington street, 80 feet west of Thirteenth street; containing in front on Washington street 18 feet, and extending in depth 70 feet 1 inch.

Clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 9 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LUMBER.

1869. SPRUCE JOIST. 1869.
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1869
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1869
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. 1869
WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. 1869
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. 1869
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1869
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING, 1869
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS,
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES, 1869
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 1§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth§

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box 4264. 1 19 1m

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 14 S. FOURTH STREET.

FREE EXHIBITION OF SPLENDID PAINTINGS.
CARD.

M. Knoedler's (successor to Goupil & Co.) collection of elegant paintings is now on exhibition in the East Gallery of the Academy of Fine Arts. [1 23 Admission free, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. daily.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND LEASES Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange.
PUBLIC SALE LEASES CITY WHARVES AND LANDINGS.
On Tuesday,

Jan. 26 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by order of Jonathan H. Pugh, Esq., Commissioner, will be leased at public auction, for a term of one or three years, to the highest and best bidder, the following-named wharves and landings, viz.:—

Catharine street landing, on the Delaware.
Almond street landing, on the Delaware.
Pine street landing, on the Delaware.
Market street (north side), on the Delaware.
Noble street landing, on the Delaware.
Green street landing, on the Delaware.
Bishop street landing, on the Delaware.
Race street landing, on the Schuylkill.
George street landing, on the Schuylkill.
Lombard street landing, on the Schuylkill.
South street landing, on the Schuylkill.
FIFTH and ADELPHI, southwest corner—Church and large Lot
PINE No 2226—Modern Residence.
SIXTH, below Columbia avenue—Valuable Lot.
MORRIS, west of sixth—Lot.
OXFORD and MILLTOWN Roads, Twenty-third ward—Farm, 51¼ acres.
GROUND RENTS—$54 $40 50, $40'50, $40'50, $40'50, $33. $33
WASHINGTON Street, west of Thirteenth—Lot.
SPRUCE, No. 1317—Elegant Residence.
RACE, No. 1713—Modern Residence.
FRONT, Kaighn's Point—"Knesili's Hotel."
COLORADO Territory—Claims and premises in Nevada mining district.
MONTANA Territory—5 claims, in pre-emption titles only.
90 shares Greenwich Improvement and Railroad Co.
18 shares East Mahanoy Railroad Co.
10 Old Township Line Turnpike Co.
12 shares Union Bank of Tennessee.
10 shares Fourth National Bank.
50 shares National Exchange Bank.
58 shares Consolidation National Bank.
50 shares Provident Life and Trust Co.
8 shares Bank of North America.
98 shares Central Transportation Co.
53 shares Southern Transportation Co.
90 shares Empire Transportation Co.
1000 shares Philadelphia and California Petroleum Company.
38 shares Lukens Valley Railroad and Coal Co.
20 shares Buck Mountain Coal Co.
11 shares Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Co.
2 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.
Pew No. 54, middle aisle Presbyterian Church, Arch Street, above Tenth.
Pew No. 91, St. Andrew's Church.
Pew No. 52, First Baptist Church.
1000 shares McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Co. 1 22 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 409 S. Eighth street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

28th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 409 S. Eighth street, by catalogue, the entire superior furniture, including handsome walnut and brocatelle parlor furniture, large centre table, elegant walnut chamber suit, large wardrobe, very fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors handsomely framed; handsome medallion velvet, Brussels, and other carpets; glassware, kitchen utensils, etc.

The cabinet furniture was made to order by Allen.

May be seen early on morning of sale. 1 21 6t

Sale No. 1406 N. Fifteenth street.
ELEGANT WALNUT FURNITURE, HANDSOME MIRRORS ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO, VERY FINE OIL PAINTINGS, RICH BRUSSELS CARPETS, FINE GLASSWARE AND CHINA, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

February 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1406 N. Fifteenth street, above Master street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including very elegant walnut and maroon plush drawing-room suit, centre table, handsome walnut chamber furniture, 2 handsome walnut sideboards, superior library furniture, bookcase, elegant rosewood piano by Ramm; very fine French plate mirrors handsomely framed; French mantel clocks, Rogers' Group, fire-proof silver chest, hair matresses, richly cut glassware, fine white French china plated ware, rich Brussels carpets, cottage suit, kitchen utensils, etc.

ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS.

Also, several fine subjects by William Shayer, Verbeckhoven, Bonfield, Dyke and others; fine engravings, etc.

The cabinet furniture was made to order and is in elegant condition.

May be seen early on the morning of sale. 1 21 10t

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE.

Immediately previous to the sale of the furniture, at 10 o'clock, the HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, Double Three-story Back Buildings, side yard, lot of ground. 23⅜ feet front, by 160 feet deep No 1406 N. Fifteenth street, above Master street. The house is in elegant condition; has all the modern conveniences and improvements, underground drainage, etc 1 22 9t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
50 cases Infantry overcoats, perfect.
10 bales grey-mixed army shirts. 1 9

FIRST LARGE SPRING SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
Feb 2, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 1 23 8t

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF FANCY CASSIMERES.
On Wednesday,

Feb. 3, will be peremptorily sold, on four months' credit, commencing at 10 o'clock, by order of George Bullock and Rebecca Ann P. Hunter, administrators of P. M. Hunter, deceased, late surviving partner of P. M. Hunter & Co., ONE TO TWO THOUSAND PIECES OF PERKIOMEN AND STAFFORD MILL CASSIMERES, being balance of stock from mills. The goods are all fresh and very desirable styles. 1 23 9t

LARGE SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF DOMESTIC GOODS IN ENTIRE PACKAGES.
On Wednesday Morning,

Feb. 3 commencing at 10 o'clock—500 entire packages cotton and woollen domestic goods.

Particulars hereafter. 1 23 9t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

NOTICE.

Regular Sales of Dry Goods Notions, Trimmings, etc., will be held every WEDNESDAY through January.

Consignments of Stock Goods, etc., solicited.

Sales cashed within five days.

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge 9 28

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 112 N. FRONT Street. 1 21

Large sale of Liquors, Wednesday, 27th inst.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 1 2 45

TRUSSES.

TRUSSES. TRUSSES. TRUSSES.
LADIES'

Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Body Belts, Stockings and Bandages, correctly adjusted by a competent Lady, at

SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT,
1 19wlm§ No. 1347 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma,
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24§

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A REMARKABLE DREAM.

Truth Stranger than Fiction—An Extraordinary Vision and its Exact Fulfilment.

Sensible people, in the fulness of their wisdom and the lack of all superstitious notions, profess to leave dreams and visions in these days to the domain of old women, who are accustomed to revel in the mysterious and incredible as one of their particular and peculiar spheres. But now and then a man who utterly ignores the portent of dreams will be visited by one of such singular bearing that he finds it quite impossible to thrust it from his mind as a matter of no moment whatever. Yet it seldom happens that in such cases the vision is followed by an exact fulfilment in such a way as to impress the minds of all who listen to the story with a conviction that, as our grandmothers have so often assured us, "there is something in dreams after all." We have to record a case in point, of recent occurrence in this city, for the truth of which we are fully prepared to vouch. We are not at liberty to give the names of the persons who figured in the singular affair, but their omission will not affect the case, save with those who have a morbid desire to know everything which does not concern them. The case runs thus:—

A few weeks ago a gentleman died, leaving a considerable fortune to be shared among his heirs. During life the deceased had been on the most intimate terms with a friend, whose interest in him and his family was not of such a character as to be severed by the hand of death. It had been the general understanding for several years that this friend had been designated in the will of the deceased as his executor. The subject had frequently been broached between them, and invariably the deceased had asserted that he had made a will disposing of his property in the way in which he desired it to be distributed, and that his friend had been named in the document as his executor.

When, however, a search was made for the will, no traces of it could be found. Every nook and corner of the house into which such a document would be likely to creep was peered into, with the same unsuccessful result. In this state of the case, by the general desire of the relatives of the deceased, his friend took out letters of administration, and proceeded to wind up the affairs of the estate in the way provided for by the law in cases where persons die intestate. The house in which the deceased had lived was repaired and put in such order as to render the widow and her children comfortable, and other important measures were taken by the administrator at his discretion.

Meanwhile, the search for the missing will continued, under the belief that it would yet be found, since the deceased had so frequently declared that he had prepared such a document. The administrator, engrossed with the cares of the estate, naturally devoted much thought to it during his unemployed moments, the subject of the missing will on such occasions always coming uppermost in his mind. One night not long since, it engaged his sleeping as well as his waking hours. The semblance of his dead friend entered his bed-chamber, and accosted him in the familiar tones.

"You are spending a great deal of money on my house," exclaimed the spectre.

"Yes, but not more than I would on my own house under similar circumstances," was the response; the dreamer actually rising up in bed at sight of his spectral visitor.

"You are spending a great deal more of my money than I ever did for such a purpose," continued the spectre, with a touch of rebuke in his ghostly voice.

"Not more than the case demands," was the rejoinder. "You are a dead man now, and have nothing to do with the business. It's my affair, and I shall do as I think proper."

The dreamer, as well as his visitor, was getting slightly warmed as the dispute progressed.

"I am come to tell you that you have not thoroughly searched for my will," rejoined the spectre. "In it you will find just what I wish done with my money."

"Your will!" laughed the dreamer. "We have searched high and low for it, and it can't be found. Why did you hide it away if you wished us to follow its instructions?"

"Look you!" cried the spectre, slipping up to the bedside and resting his ghostly form upon the covering; "your search for the will has been very careless. In the fourth-story back room of my house you will find an old bureau. Have you looked into it?"

"No," responded the dreamer; "I have seen no such bureau."

"In the top drawer of this old bureau," continued the spectre, "there is a package of old letters. Open the bundle; the will is in the middle of it."

With that the spectre bent forward, as if to touch the dreamer, who sprang in terror from the bed, and was awakened by the shock, to find himself standing in the middle of the room.

On the following day the administrator related his vision to the members of his family, and again at his place of business he ran over the occurrence, but gave it no serious thought for a moment. In the evening he called upon the widow on a matter of business, and after that was transacted related to her his singular dream of the preceding night.

"I had forgotten all about it," said the widow; "but there is an old bureau in the lumber room up in the garret. But my husband would not have placed anything of value there for safe-keeping."

This ended the conversation, and the administrator journeyed homewards. He had just thrown himself into his easy chair before the fire, in slippers and dressing-gown, when there came a violent pulling at the door-bell. In another moment the widow was ushered into the parlor. She was laboring under considerable excitement, and held a folded paper in her hand.

"Here is the missing will!" she exclaimed, thrusting the long-sought document into the hands of her astonished friend.

"Where did you find it?" he inquired.

"Just where my husband told you he had placed it, in your dream last night. I ran upstairs as soon as you left the house, and found the package of old letters in the top drawer of the bureau, and there was the will right in the middle of it!"

Such is the singular vision and its strict fulfilment. We have told "a plain, unvarnished tale," without essential omissions, and without any fanciful embellishments. The only thing to be added is the fact that the administrator knew nothing of the existence of this old bureau, until the widow recalled to mind that there was such an article of furniture in the house; and that he was for the first time made aware that there was in the house a bundle of old letters which he had not examined, when the missing will was placed in his hands.

ANOTHER OF THE MODEL POLICEMEN.—Yesterday James A. Brady received a commission as a policeman of the Sixth district, and accordingly reported last evening to Lieutenant Leighton, who furnished him with a belt, club and police cap, and assigned him to duty on the eastern end of the district. James started off, but had not been out very long before he appeared as though he was either very drunk, or so excited over his appointment that his brain reeled and as a consequence his legs became tangled. He went to the Theatre Comique, from which he was excluded. This morning the condition of the policeman was reported to his Honor, who came to the charitable conclusion that it was whisky that had caused the trouble, and as he had issued a very stringent order with reference to whisky drinking, he gave notice to Brady that his services were no longer required. This is the second case of dismissal within a week of the new policemen for the same cause.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—At the request of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, D. D., will preach a sermon to young men at the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Broad street, below Spruce, to-morrow (Sabbath) evening at 7¼ o'clock. Seats will be reserved for young men.

SUSPECTED OF BURGLARY.—Policeman Moullie, of the Fifth district, last evening found John Grubb secreted in the yard of a house at Seventh and Orange streets, and suspecting that he was there for no good, took him before Alderman Swift, who sent him below.

LICENSED.—Mayor Fox this morning issued the following additional licenses:—United American Mechanics' Hall, Friendship Hall, Hermann Hall, National Guards' Hall, Morton Hall, Odd Fellows' Hall, and German Literary Association.

A WAIF.—Last night a male baby, wrapped in a carpet was found in a small street back of Tenth street, below Shippen.

THE NEW "TRANSCRIPT" BUILDING.—Our old neighbor, the *Sunday Transcript*, has removed to the N. W. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, where Colonel Greene has provided himself with first-class quarters, after the manner of all first-class newspapers. He has possession of the large five-story building at the northwest corner of the streets named, and in fitting up the portions required in the publication of the *Sunday Transcript*, the proprietor has taken advantage of the experience of his contemporaries. Every improvement in newspaper appliances has been introduced, and every one connected with the journal, as well as those having business with it, are abundantly accommodated. The publication office is in the second story, with the entrance on Chesnut street. The room is 22 feet by 33, and the walls are covered with a light pearl-colored paper, relieved above by a gilt cornice and below by walnut panelling. The counters, desks, and furniture are walnut, and the gas fixtures in bronze, giving the room a light, comfortable, and, at the same time, business-like appearance. Connected with the publication office, and fronting on Chesnut street, are the editorial rooms, also fitted up in handsome style. The composing room, in the rear, is 22 feet by 79, and, having a high ceiling, is one of the best ventilated and arranged rooms for the printers to be found in the city. An abundance of gas supplies every portion of these rooms, and the result will be a general illumination of a corner heretofore considerably in the dark. The press-room, with its appendages of boiler-room, engine-room, folding-room, and carrier-rooms, is in the basement, and, passing under the pavement, gives an area of 37 by 127 feet, with ample ventilation for those who will be compelled to use this portion of the establishment. In every respect the new *Transcript* building is a complete success in the way of newspaper enterprise, and is an evidence of the prosperity of the proprietor and an assurance of still greater achievements in the future for the benefit of readers and advertisers.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 256, being a increase of 19 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 147 were adults, 119 minors; 202 were born in the United States, 51 were foreign, 13 were unknown, 11 were people of color, and 11 from the country. Of the number, 6 died of congestion of the brain, 18 of inflammation of the lungs; 7 of marasmus; 14 of disease of the heart; 7 of typhoid fever; 13 of debility, and 10 of old age.

The deaths were divided as follows among the wards:—

Words.		Words.	
First	7	Fifteenth	10
Second	9	Sixteenth	7
Third	16	Seventeenth	8
Fourth	13	Eighteenth	8
Fifth	11	Nineteenth	17
Sixth	1	Twentieth	15
Seventh	23	Twenty-first	6
Eighth	9	Twenty-second	8
Ninth	7	Twenty-third	9
Tenth	9	Twenty-fourth	6
Eleventh	9	Twenty-fifth	6
Twelfth	3	Twenty-sixth	7
Thirteenth	7	Twenty-seventh	16
Fourteenth	5	Twenty-eighth	3

Unknown, 11.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Outrages and Murders of the Savages in Texas.

The following is a copy of the statement of Philip McCusker, United States interpreter:—

FORT COBB, I. T., Dec. 22.—Major-General W. B. Hazen, Commanding Southern Indian District—Sir:—It would be impossible for me or any one else to give you anything like a correct account of the number of raids that have been made into Texas by the Kiowas and Camanches since the treaty at Medicine Lodge Creek. Since the time that council broke up all the young men of the Camanches who were able to go have been raiding into Texas, except some of the Yapparickoes and the principal part of the Penetegbkos. During the past summer the Kiowas and Yapparickoes have been up on the Arkansas and have done much raiding, but since their return a large party of Kiowas have been to Texas. The Camanches who were camped here during the spring, summer, and fall made a great many raids into Texas, the young men vieing with each other as to who would make the most trips. The number of horses and mules that have been brought from Texas by the Camanches during the past year is almost incredible. You can have some idea when you know that in going to Texas they split into parties of two and three, and generally stay there until they make a good haul. When they reach camp with their horses they seldom stay more than one or two nights, when they go again. Now, suppose we let all the available young men of the Kiowas and Camanches keep this thing up for a year, and you can form some idea of the amount of stock driven off, to say nothing about the number of lives they take. It has been such a common occurrence for them to go to Texas that no notice was taken of it unless they returned to this place with scalps. At one time they brought in one, and on another occasion seven scalps. During the month of January the Kiowas made a raid into Texas, where they killed several families and took seven children prisoners, who all froze to death. In the month of February they made another raid, when they killed several persons, drove off large numbers of stock, and took five children prisoners, two of whom were given up to Colonel Leavenworth, and three taken to the Arkansas, where they were given up. The principal leaders in these raids were "Heap of Bears" (since killed), "Big Bow," "Little Heart," "Lone Wolf," "Timbered Mountain," and Papachitka, or "the Scalps." "Black Eagle" made one or two raids against the Navajoes, but I don't think he has raised his hand against the white man since the treaty. During the month of May a party of Camanche warriors of the Yapparickoes, Techatzkenna, and Oua-ahade bands made a raid on Texas, calling on Mr. Shirley, the trader of this place, as they passed, and plundered his store of a valuable lot of Indian goods. On their return they burned a building that Agent Shanklin had erected and in which were stored a lot of agricultural implements and tools, which were all burned. It is generally believed that this burning was done by an Oua-a-hade, by the name of "Etsen." They also burned Shirley's new trading house. Another raid was made by the Noconees and Teanimas during the latter part of the month of August into Texas, when they killed eight persons, three of whom were boys, and the other five men and women. They also drove off about three hundred head of animals. This party was lead by Preahnimma, a Noconee, and one of the worst men on the prairie. He does not deny that he killed several persons on the raid. Many other raids were made during the summer and fall by the Buffaloo Eaters, Oua-hades, Teanemmat, Teachatzkenna, Noconees, and Yapparickoes. The Yapparickoes drove a lot of stock out of the Chickasaw Nation quite lately. There were some Kiowas with the party; one of them was killed by the Seminoles, and one of the Seminoles killed by a Yapparickoe. This party was led by Queen-ah-oice, and the Seminole was killed by a son of Iron Mountain. Twelve of the Noconees of Horseback's band are now absent in Texas. The names of the men who have been constantly getting up these parties, and making war on Texas, are, of the Noconees, Tea-ah nimme, Peah Froth Cup, Esse-ah-bocone, Onas-ab (Tumme), Seeth-ah (Horseback's son); of the Tea-nimmas, Iron Jacket's son and his nephew; of the Peneteghkas, Take-wappe, Tam-wa-say-men, Tah-sentine, Pea-ar-sea; of the Yapparickoes, Queen-a-vie, Hoe-weas-tammy, Qacet-a-nar-oy-yer, Mura pay, Parah-way, and Iron Mountain's sons; of the Teachatzkenna, Tar-bay-nan-na-kay. This is one of the leading men among the Camanches, and from all I can learn took a very prominent part in the late fight with the troops near Antelope Hills, the Cheyennes saying that he distinguished himself above all others by his bravery during the fight. This, however, is Indian talk, but I think it is reliable. He has always been opposed to the white men coming into this country, and he has frequently told me that any attempt to establish military posts in this country would be followed by war. There are a great many other bad men among the Cochetahoes and Oua-abades, who have been guilty of a great many crimes, but I am not acquainted with the particulars. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PHILIP MCCUSKER, U. S. Interpreter.

Official—William B. Hazen, Brevet Maj.-Gen.

THIRD EDITION

NEW YORK.

Heavy Failure on Wall Street—Liabilities Over $2,000,000—Audacious Robbery of Bonds and Notes.

FROM NEW YORK.

Robbery of the Park Bank, New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—About 10 o'clock this morning an audacious thief walked into the Park Bank, corner of Fulton street and Broadway, and dashing a kind of shield he held in his hand through the glass panel protecting the counter, seized a package containing $4000. He immediately rushed away, and on passing out transferred the package to a confederate in waiting. The first thief succeeded in escaping, but his partner was arrested, and the money recovered.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Failure of Lathrop, Ludington & Co.

Lathrop, Ludington & Co.'s failure amounts to $2,102,000, containing among other items, open accounts, $85,800; bills payable, $70,400. The assets include $235,000 of bad debts. They offer to compromise at 60 cents. Many creditors refuse. Their paper is being bought on Wall street at 37 and 40 cents. The annual expenses of the concern were $400,000. One clerk received $20,000.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.

General Grant

received the citizens generally this morning at Barnum's Hotel. An immense crowd, of all colors, sizes, and sexes, assembled around the hotel, filling the streets on every side. The General was in the drawing-room, where he shook hands and received the congratulations as the visitors passed through the large hall. Governor Bowie, Mayor Banks, the members of the City Council, and other dignitaries were present. It was a cordial greeting. After the reception the General proceeded to the depot and left for Washington.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Cotton lower at 29@29½c. Flour firmer; sales of 9000 bbls State at $5·75@6·25; Western $5·70@9·25. Wheat firmer, but quiet; No. 2 at $1·60@1·62. Corn steady; 34,000 bushels mixed Western at 93@96c. Oats quiet. Provisions quiet and steady. Whisky dull and nominal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Stocks unsettled. Chicago and Rock Island, 132½; Reading, 96⅜; Canton Company, 88¾; Erie, 38⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, 105¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 123; Michigan Central, 117¾; Michigan Southern, 95¾; New York Central, 163½; Illinois Central, 138; Cumberland preferred, 37; Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s, 87¼; 5-20s, 1862, 112½; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 109; do. new do., 108⅜@108⅝; 10-40s, 107⅞; Gold, 135¾. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 109¼.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 29c. Flour dull, small business, and unchanged. Wheat dull. Corn dull, prime white, 85@86c.; yellow, 82@85. Oats dull at 65@73c. Rye firm at $1·40@1·55. Mess Pork, $31. Whisky active. Bacon active; rib sides, 17½@17¾c.; clear do., 18@18¼c.; shoulders, 15@15¼c. Hams, 20c. Lard quiet at 20@20½c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	164¼	West. Union Tel.	36
N. Y. and Erie R.	38¾	Cleveland & Toledo	105¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅛	Toledo & Wab.	61¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	96	Mil. & St. Paul R.	72¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	92⅝	Adams Express	59½
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	82¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	28½
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	87⅞	United States	52
Chi. and R. I. R.	132¼	Tenn. 6s, new	67⅝
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	123⅞	Gold	136¼
Pacific Mail S. Co.	119¼	Market firm.	

RE-OPENING OF THE MAMMOTH SKATING RINK, TWENTY FIRST AND RACE STREETS.—The Mammoth Skating Rink, Twenty-first and Race streets, will re-open this evening, when the Meagher Brothers will give an exhibition of their wonderful skill on skates, and the public will have an opportunity of seeing them and indulge in the glorious exercise of skating at the same time. The ice in the Rink is in fine skating condition, and the occasion promises to be one of unusual pleasure and enjoyment.

CASUALTY.—Mrs. Bell, an aged lady, residing on Thompson street, above Fourth, fell on the ice in the yard attached to her residence, yesterday afternoon, and fractured a leg.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JAN. 23

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

$2000	City 6s, New	100¼	400 sh	Read R..ls.b30	48½
$200	do	100¼	45	do	48
$4000	do....ls	100¼	20	do	48
$500	do	100¼	10	do	48
$200	do	100½	100	do	47⅞
$100	do	100½	200	do.....30d	48
$700	Phila 5s	92	100	do.....b30	48¼
$500	Leh 6s.gold l	90	100	do.....sb0	48 3-16
$3000	do	89½	200	do.....ls.b30	48¼
300 sh	Leh Nav.....ls	31½	100	do	48 3-16
100 sh	C & Am.....l	124	100	do.....s30wn	48
100 sh	Cata Pf	38½	100	do	48 3-16

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THE GREAT CARD DEPOT.
VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS
AND
PARTY INVITATIONS,
the latest and most fashionable styles.
NEW FRENCH PAPERS.

Just received, a new assortment of very desirable patterns.

Monograms and Initials stamped in *colors* gratis.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Engravers,
9 1mws8m No. 913 ARCH Street.

1869. DIARIES. 1869.
FORTY DIFFERENT
STYLES OF DIARIES. NOVELTIES IN WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS.
PAPER and ENVELOP already stamped, in boxes,
J. LINERD,
10 12mwslm No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.
CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Senate not to Confirm Johnson's Nominations—The Navy Yard Frauds—Boutwell's Universal Suffrage Amendment.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

President Johnson's Nominations.

At one o'clock to-day Senator Cameron moved for an executive session, and notified the Senate that he desired to know whether they intended to confirm any more appointments this session. The ayes and noes were ordered, and the vote stood 27 against to 26 for going into executive session. This shows a determination on the part of the Senate to adhere to the wishes of General Grant, who is opposed to confirming any of Johnson's nominations.

Old Tools for the Navy Yards.

The Committee on Naval Affairs having received information that a large amount of old tools purchased from Roach & Son, New York, similar to those purchased for the Philadelphia Navy Yard, were at the Navy Yard in this city, proceeded there in a body to examine for themselves. It has been reported to the committee that these tools are part of the contract made with Roach & Son by the authorities of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and that they were sent here because they were not needed at Philadelphia.

The Alaska Investigation

seems to be in a fair way to fizzle out without any result of consequence. Martin appeared before the committee again this morning, and stated that his informant, Tacistro, Confidential Clerk in the State Department, from whom he received his information, was sick and could not appear. It is the purpose of the committee to examine Martin under oath as to statements made to him by Tacistro, but this will only be hearsay testimony, and cannot amount to much.

Boutwell's Universal Suffrage Scheme.

Boutwell's joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for universal suffrage was called up to-day, after reading the journal. Mr. Boutwell is now addressing the House in favor of its passage. He said he regarded this as the last of the great measures to be passed by the Republican party, and that their work would not be complete without it. The party could not escape the responsibility of settling, once and for all, the question as to whether suffrage should be limited to certain classes or extended to all. The speech commanded close attention from the members, and is regarded as one of Boutwell's best efforts.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mr. Morgan presented the preamble and resolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce, protesting against the further extension of the bankrupt law. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Pomeroy presented several petitions for equal suffrage.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution donating condemned cannon for the erection of a monument to the late President Lincoln, which was passed.

Mr. Harlan, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill explanatory to the act to incorporate the Newsboys' Home in the District Columbia.

Mr. Stewart moved to take up the joint resolution offered by him as an amendment to the Constitution in relation to suffrage.

Mr. Pomeroy said that when the resolution should come up he would offer an amendment, upon which he would make a few remarks.

Mr. Fessenden thought it would be better to adhere to the regular order of business in the morning hour.

Mr. Stewart said that his object in getting the resolution before the Senate at this time was to move to make it a special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Conkling remarked that as there was no political canvass pending, the resolution could hardly give rise to much debate, as it related to a subject upon which every Senator had doubtless made up his mind.

The resolution was then taken up, by a vote of 28 yeas to 9 nays.

Mr. Stewart moved to make it a special order for Thursday at one o'clock.

Mr. Sumner preferred that it should be acted upon sooner.

Mr. Dixon gave notice that he would offer an amendment requiring the ratification of the proposed amendment by conventions in three-quarters of the States instead of by the Legislatures, because the existing Legislatures of some States, owing to the peculiar manner of their election, did not duly represent the people of the States, and also because upon general principles it was desirable that such an important constitutional change should be passed upon by the bodies specially elected for that purpose, rather than by bodies elected before the question arose.

Mr. Ferry asked his colleague whether he would have Congress prescribe the mode of constituting such a convention in Connecticut, one of the States which the latter had said were not properly represented by their present Legislatures.

Mr. Dixon replied that it would be better for Congress to do that than to submit the amendment to a body not representing the people's will in regard to it.

Mr. Pomeroy said that the amendment of the Constitution that he desired to see made was one which recognized as a citizen every human being not specially disqualified by crime or other good cause, and prohibiting the States from making distinction between citizens in regard to suffrage.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Ketcham (N. Y.) introduced a bill to encourage and protect the cultivators of new kinds of fruit. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.) offered a resolution calling on the various heads of departments for information as to buildings rented by them in the city of Washington. Adopted.

Mr. Kelsey (N. Y.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to the property of William L. Harris, an American citizen, who died in Bahia, Brazil, in 1832, and whose property was seized by officers of the Brazilian Government at that time. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Spalding, the Senate amendment to the House joint resolution, providing for the deposition of certain papers relating to military claims accruing in the Department of the West, was taken from the Speaker's table and non concurred in.

Mr. Shanks (Ind.) introduced a bill to secure to certain members of the Miami tribe of Indians residing in Allen and Huntingdon counties in Indiana the lands to which they are entitled. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Williams, of Indiana, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire whether the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot in Washington ought not to be removed from its present site to some point more remote from the public grounds, and where it will interfere less with city property, and will less obstruct the course of city improvement. Adopted.

Mr. Higby offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the contract for printing the statutes of Idaho and as to the defalcation of the former Secretary of the Treasury. Adopted.

Mr. Arnell introduced a bill for the better protection of the rights of women in the District of Columbia, authorizing married women to possess property in their own right. Referred to Committee on District of Columbia.

After a discussion as to the order of business, Mr. Boutwell (Mass.) called up the proposed Constitutional Amendment bill in regard to suffrage, and opened the debate upon it. This, he said, was the last of the great measures of reconstruction. If the right of suffrage was secured to all citizens of the United States, without respect of race or color, the Republic would be established on a secure basis. It was impossible for this Congress or for the Republican party to escape that issue.

He knew it was unusual to propose measures from a mere party point of view, but the situation was peculiar. The Democratic party, from the opening of the war until now, had been identified with measures calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union by and through the influence of war. To the Republican party the nation was indebted for its existence, and therefore it was responsible for the perpetuity and peace of the nation which it had saved. The Committee on Reconstruction invited examination and criticism to the phraseology and objects of the proposed amendment and law. The first section of the bill was in these words:—"That no State shall abridge or deny the right of any citizen of the United States to vote for the election of President and Vice-President of the United States, or for Representatives in Congress, or for members of the Legislature of the State in which he may reside, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of slavery; and any provisions in the laws or constitution of any State inconsistent with this section are hereby declared to be null and void."

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Affairs in Canada—Advices from the South American Squadron—Troops for Cuba.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

The Paraguayan Difficulty.

The Navy Department is in receipt of despatches, in detail, relative to the surrender of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman by the Paraguayan authorities. On the 3d of December Rear-Admiral Davis, in his flagship, anchored under the Paraguayan battery at Angostura, and immediately communicated with Lopez, whose head quarters were six or seven miles in the interior.

Lieutenant Commander Kirkland, the bearer of the message, returned with an answer that Lopez desired to confer with the Admiral in person, and for that purpose would come down to the river bank. Lopez appeared at the lower battery, and an interview of three hours' duration was had with the Admiral. All the points bearing upon the matter were discussed, and the Admiral reports that throughout the interview the manner of Lopez was conciliatory, courteous, and frank, while he continued to declare from time to time his intention to accede to the request for the delivery on board of the United States vessel of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman.

Some correspondence ensued on subsequent days, and on the night of the 10th December, at 11 o'clock, Messrs. Bliss and Masterman were brought to the flagship in a native canoe. These persons having been delivered to the United States, General McMahon made preparations to land on the subsequent day and present his credentials, but the battle of that day prevented. He, however, landed on the 12th, and was received at the landing by several officers of President Lopez's staff, and proceeded directly to Lopez's headquarters.

FROM QUEBEC.

The Quebec Legislature.

MONTREAL, Jan. 23.—In the Quebec Legislative Assembly yesterday a number of petitions were presented from French Canadians in various parts of the United States, setting forth the interest with which they have watched the measures of the different Governments of the Dominion in favor of colonization and emigration, and expressing their attachment and desire to return to Canada, and asking the Quebec Parliament to afford them an opportunity to do so, by according them the same advantages as are allowed to European emigrants.

The Governor-General is expected here next week. An influential committee has been appointed to make preparations for his reception.

Melvin Foster arrived here last night. His match with Dion takes place on Thursday night.

Bogert, the absconding paymaster's clerk of the United States war vessel Vermont, has been rearrested near this city.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Spanish Slave Trade.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—The subject of the abolition of the slave trade in the different colonies of Spain is already engaging the serious attention of the Government. A proposition declaring all vessels engaged in this traffic as pirates is under consideration, and will probably prevail. Rivero has been selected to preside over the sessions of the new Constitutional Cortes.

More Aid for Cuba.

Transports containing troops to reinforce General Dulce are now ready to sail. In order to save the time and expense which the transportation of supplies from Havana to Cuba would necessarily entail, the Government has given orders for the fleet to land at Santiago de Cuba, in the southeastern part of the island, which is much nearer the insurrectionary district.

Movements of General Grant.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—General Grant this morning before the public reception received the entire Fire Department of this city, and several hundred of the police force. An alarm of fire was struck, and all the engines were soon at work on Monument Square. After the exhibition, a large number of citizens, including many ladies, called on the General at Barnum's Hotel. Governor Bowie, who was a comrade of the General's in the Mexican War, was among the number. After the reception, General Grant was accompanied to the depot by the City Council, and left for Washington.

Shipments of Specie.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The following shipments of specie were made to-day:—Steamer Ville de Paris, $783,100; City of Antwerp, $55,000; Denmark, $75,000; Merrimack, $17,000.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

House of Representatives.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

The second and third sections, he said, were merely remedial and preventive, and were not particularly considered. The fourth section provided a penalty for the exercise of any office by a person whose disqualification under the fourteenth amendment had not been removed, and the fifth section gave exclusive jurisdiction to the United States courts. He claimed the right to legislate on the question of suffrage independent of any action on the part of the States. It must be so in the very nature of the case. The Government must have the constitutional means to provide for its own preservation and continuance. If the doctrine that the States had exclusive jurisdiction of the subject were true, then the States might refuse to choose Electors of President and Vice-President, or to send members to the Senate and House of Representatives, and thus stop the action of the Government. It had been assumed that, under the fourth section of the first article of the Constitution, the States had a right to fix the qualifications of voters.

He claimed that it did no such thing. It was an injunction only that the voters shall have the same qualifications as members for the more numerous body, the Legislature. The Constitution also provided that each State should prescribe the time and manner of holding elections. The view he took of the word "manner" was that it included everything relating to the election, from the qualification of the voter to the deposit of the vote in the ballot-box.

Mr. Eldridge inquired whether the States possessed no powers except such as were granted by the Constitution? He understood it exactly the other way, that the United States Government had no power except such as was granted by the States.

Mr. Boutwell replied that if the Constitution says that a State shall have certain powers, even though there may be no negative in the proposition, the State cannot go beyond that grant.

He quoted Patrick Henry as to the power assumed by Congress to give to the States the right to control the manner of elections, in which he said:—"To my unenlightened understanding it appears plain and clear that it will impair the popular weight in the Government. The power over the manner of voting admits of the most dangerous latitude. They may modify it as they please. They may regulate the number of votes by the quantity of property without involving any repugnancy to the Constitution."

He also quoted Madison as saying:—"The question then is whether it (the control of elections) ought to be fixed unalterably in the State governments or be subject to the control of the General Government. Is it not obvious that the General Government would be destroyed without this control?"

He reviewed the debates on the Constitution that took place in the various States to show that the opponents of the Constitution claimed that the fourth section of the first article gave Congress complete control over the question of suffrage, and the friends of the Constitution never denying that it did. The conclusion of the whole matter was that the power to make regulations concerning elections was vested in the States and that the power of the General Government over suffrage and representation was comprehensive, and was necessary to its existence.

In other words, the power was in the States, subject to the controlling influence and power of the General Government. He also based the power of Congress over the matter on that provision of the Constitution by which the United States is to guarantee to each State a republican form of government. If a part of the people were excluded from all share in the Government, that was an aristocracy, and not a republic.

Mr. Niblack inquired whether that principle did not as well apply to the exclusion of women from the right of suffrage?

Mr. Boutwell replied that he saw a party coming which promised to make more rapid strides than he was willing to take. If the gentleman from Indiana (Niblack) would go with him in granting suffrage to all the male citizens of the country over twenty-one years of age, without regard to race or color, he (Boutwell) would then listen most attentively to any argument he might make in favor of the right of women to vote.

Mr. Eldridge—Will you vote for it? We are doing the same thing, listening to your argument; but we do not propose to go with you.

Mr. Boutwell, resuming the thread of his argument as to the difference between a republic and an aristocracy, said that if Congress found that the States of Maryland, Kentucky, and Delaware were not republican, it became the duty of Congress to exercise the power vested in it by the Constitution, and make those governments republican by law.

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"The brokers found money fairly easy yesterday at 7 ℔ cent. on call loans, and the market may be quoted steady at this rate, and at 7 to 9 ℔ cent. per annum on good merchant paper of short dates, with the qualification, however, of a very strict scrutiny of credits in respect to merchant obligations.

"On the Stock Exchange the public funds of the United States ruled steady through the day, as to prices, with some inclination in one or two quarters to sell the market as for a decline. The State bonds were partially better than yesterday on Tennessee and North Carolinas and again upward on Louisianas—a considerable business at private sale, in the Louisianas at full rates.

"In the railway market there is a suspicion on the street that there is a want of accord among the various cliques in the Western roads, and some apprehension felt among the 'bull' interest that mischief is contemplated as against the money market, by locking up balances non available for employment among the brokers, and by 'bearing' certain roads which the adverse party mean to break down, if they can. The indications yesterday in respect to Michigan Southern, Rock Island, and Toledo were against their success, while on the St. Paul stocks lower figures were marked by 1¼@2 per cent. On New York Central there was no decided impression made either way."

From the Tribune.

"Money worked easily at 6@7 per cent. on call. Government brokers were offered large amounts, which they were unable to use, and the offering to stock houses at the legal rates was in excess of their requirements. Commercial paper is easier at 7@9 per cent. The rumor that another lock-up was to be engineered in order to break the market, appears to be without foundation. As a speculative movement, affecting stock operations, this artificial mode of affecting values may be justified, but past experience proves conclusively that it has but little, if any effect on speculators, but causes distress to every mercantile interest in the country. Brokers go into the market and pay the rates asked, while merchants are unable to negotiate their paper at any price, and the movements of all legitimate business are stopped for the benefit of a few money-lenders. Congress has taken action upon two bills which should be immediately passed, in justice to the public. One is to stop the making of loans upon greenbacks, and the other is to change the mode of making the quarterly statement, allowing the Controller of the Treasury to call for a statement at any time he may choose, instead of having one day for all the banks to make their returns, as is now the case."

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